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CENSUS '90



1990 CPH-3-254

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Panama City, FL MSA

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Panama City, FL MSA

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Housing heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

.. Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Heading	Table number and title		Headnote		Column head		Spanner					
Stubhead	Title of the table		The date when carried out		1980		1980					
Stub	Table number		1980		1980		1980					
Sidehead	Table number and title		Headnote		Column head		Spanner					
20 ALASKA												
Page number and State name		SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		Report title								

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania			122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: 132A Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA 132B Denver, CO PMSA	179 Indianapolis, IN MSA 180 Iowa City, IA MSA 181 Jackson, MI MSA		230 Midland, TX MSA	
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182 Jackson, MS MSA 183 Jackson, TN MSA		231A	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184 Jacksonville, FL MSA 185 Jacksonville, NC MSA 186 Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA		231B	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA Mobile, AL MSA Modesto, CA MSA Monroe, LA MSA Montgomery, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	187 Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA 188 Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA Mobile, AL MSA Modesto, CA MSA Monroe, LA MSA Montgomery, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	189 Johnstown, PA MSA		233	Muncie, IN MSA Muskegon, MI MSA Naples, FL MSA Nashville, TN MSA New Bedford, MA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	190 Joplin, MO MSA		234	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	191 Kalamazoo, MI MSA		235	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	192 Kankakee, IL MSA		236	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	193 Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		237	Muncie, IN MSA Muskegon, MI MSA Naples, FL MSA Nashville, TN MSA New Bedford, MA MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	194 Killeen-Temple, TX MSA		238	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	195 Knoxville, TN MSA		239	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	196 Kokomo, IN MSA		240	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	197 La Crosse, WI MSA		241	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA New Orleans, LA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	198 Lafayette, LA MSA		242	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA: Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	199 Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA		243	Danbury, CT PMSA Jersey City, NJ PMSA Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	200 Lake Charles, LA MSA		244	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA New York, NY PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	201 Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA		245A	Newark, NJ PMSA Norwalk, CT PMSA Orange County, NY PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	202 Lancaster, PA MSA		245B	Stamford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	203 Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA		245C	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	204 Laredo, TX MSA		245D	Ocala, FL MSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	205 Las Cruces, NM MSA		245E	Odessa, TX MSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	206 Las Vegas, NV MSA		245F	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	207 Lawrence, KS MSA		245G	Olympia, WA MSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	208 Lawton, OK MSA		245H	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	209 Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA		245I	Orlando, FL MSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	210 Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA		245J	Owensboro, KY MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	211 Lima, OH MSA		245K	Panama City, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	212 Lincoln, NE MSA		245L	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	213 Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA		246	Pascagoula, MS MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	214 Longview-Marshall, TX MSA		247	Pensacola, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA			248	Peoria, IL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA			249	
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA			250	
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			251	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA: Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA			252	Trenton, NJ PMSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA		253	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA		254	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA		255	
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA		256	
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216 Louisville, KY-IN MSA		257	
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217 Lubbock, TX MSA		258	
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA: Bristol, CT PMSA	218 Lynchburg, VA MSA			
172A	Hartford, CT PMSA	219 Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA			
172B	Middletown, CT PMSA	220 Madison, WI MSA			
172C	New Britain, CT PMSA	221 Manchester, NH MSA		259A	
172D		222 Mansfield, OH MSA		259B	
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223 Mayagüez, PR MSA		259C	
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224 McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		259D	
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225 Medford, OR MSA		260	
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA: Brazoria, TX PMSA	226 Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		261	
176A	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	227 Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA			
176B	Houston, TX PMSA	228 Merced, CA MSA			
176C				262A	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA: Beaver County, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA			262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229A Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA: Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
		229B Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland–Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth–Dover–Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence–Pawtucket–Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket–Woonsocket–Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa–Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A		323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh–Durham, NC MSA	296	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Barbara–Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica–Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland–Kennewick–Pasco, WA MSA		Scranton–Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia–Tulare–Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond–Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman–Denison, TX MSA	333	Waterloo–Cedar Falls, IA MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
284	Saginaw–Bay City–Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	335	West Palm Beach–Boca Raton–Delray Beach, FL MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend–Mishawaka, IN MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
289	Salinas–Seaside–Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City–Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
		314	Steubenville–Weirton, OH-WV MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
				343	York, PA MSA
				344	Youngstown–Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BAY COUNTY, FL	
2-----	1 2

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BAY COUNTY, FL	
1	2 (pt.)
2	2 (pt.)

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City, FL MSA	Boy County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boy County					
		Total	Calloway city	Pomona City city	Troct 5	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	1 978.1	1 978.1	13.9	40.1	338.5	24.7	5.0	3.9	5.1	6.8
Square miles -----	763.7	763.7	5.4	15.5	130.7	9.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.6
AGE										
All persons -----	126 994	126 994	12 253	34 378	2 646	14 280	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907
Under 5 years -----	9 216	9 216	1 079	2 372	176	1 232	312	160	530	159
5 to 9 years -----	9 194	9 194	970	2 335	174	1 130	303	187	507	149
10 to 14 years -----	8 636	8 636	864	2 277	226	1 002	284	195	420	97
15 to 19 years -----	8 911	8 911	900	2 455	193	1 061	274	211	429	124
20 to 24 years -----	8 878	8 878	1 060	2 248	207	1 187	372	167	435	150
25 to 34 years -----	22 647	22 647	2 474	5 621	549	2 833	948	328	902	394
35 to 44 years -----	18 411	18 411	1 875	4 736	426	2 170	555	290	697	226
45 to 54 years -----	13 656	13 656	1 436	3 323	298	1 699	526	308	487	196
55 to 64 years -----	12 186	12 186	948	3 176	221	1 119	515	303	406	188
65 to 74 years -----	9 763	9 763	445	3 264	119	570	376	241	239	156
75 to 84 years -----	4 457	4 457	170	2 029	47	226	111	124	91	60
85 years and over -----	1 039	1 039	32	542	10	51	22	19	12	8
3 and 4 years -----	3 724	3 724	434	933	73	498	117	64	197	59
16 years and over -----	98 158	98 158	9 176	26 881	2 037	10 719	3 645	1 942	3 598	1 480
18 years and over -----	94 745	94 745	8 830	25 948	1 957	10 310	3 553	1 857	3 429	1 436
21 years and over -----	89 221	89 221	8 241	24 463	1 851	9 643	3 351	1 745	3 189	1 338
60 years and over -----	21 356	21 356	1 041	7 554	278	1 318	750	536	525	318
62 years and over -----	18 899	18 899	881	6 855	230	1 128	643	479	448	273
Median -----	33.2	33.2	30.0	34.8	31.3	30.3	32.6	35.5	27.8	31.2
Female -----	64 432	64 432	6 173	18 284	1 224	7 190	2 289	1 342	2 688	991
Under 5 years -----	4 559	4 559	554	1 148	81	639	159	87	262	90
5 to 9 years -----	4 416	4 416	416	1 121	75	543	139	93	232	76
10 to 14 years -----	4 195	4 195	443	1 116	121	507	143	111	206	47
15 to 19 years -----	4 344	4 344	451	1 230	85	536	119	101	222	67
20 to 24 years -----	4 356	4 356	549	1 181	78	613	181	87	240	82
25 to 34 years -----	11 244	11 244	1 237	2 867	258	1 409	465	155	480	202
35 to 44 years -----	9 206	9 206	917	2 428	198	1 072	266	152	371	105
45 to 54 years -----	7 058	7 058	739	1 759	141	864	272	164	273	110
55 to 64 years -----	6 351	6 351	461	1 793	108	549	269	165	210	85
65 to 74 years -----	5 270	5 270	218	1 929	54	280	192	146	130	89
75 to 84 years -----	2 700	2 700	107	1 301	18	144	70	72	52	32
85 years and over -----	733	733	19	411	7	34	14	9	10	6
3 and 4 years -----	1 852	1 852	214	446	36	249	65	38	97	29
16 years and over -----	50 385	50 385	4 631	14 640	937	5 416	1 825	1 023	1 940	766
18 years and over -----	48 691	48 691	4 447	14 179	899	5 203	1 782	983	1 848	741
21 years and over -----	46 039	46 039	4 155	13 420	854	4 867	1 692	929	1 724	689
60 years and over -----	11 954	11 954	543	4 626	134	701	408	309	297	165
62 years and over -----	10 658	10 658	461	4 243	112	602	358	278	249	144
Median -----	34.2	34.2	30.0	36.8	32.0	30.4	33.4	36.8	28.7	31.0
Male -----	62 562	62 562	6 080	16 094	1 422	7 090	2 309	1 191	2 467	916
Median age -----	32.2	32.2	30.0	32.8	30.8	30.2	31.9	33.8	26.8	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	126 994	126 994	12 253	34 378	2 646	14 280	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907
In households -----	124 113	124 113	12 249	33 457	2 398	14 238	4 598	2 531	5 155	1 907
Householder -----	48 938	48 938	4 612	14 053	876	5 315	1 923	993	1 831	791
Family householder -----	35 608	35 608	3 557	9 127	704	4 138	1 355	694	1 413	549
Nonfamily householder -----	13 330	13 330	1 055	4 926	172	1 177	568	299	418	242
Living alone -----	11 272	11 272	880	4 282	143	978	480	268	355	216
Spouse -----	28 753	28 753	2 969	6 628	632	3 475	1 102	473	972	430
Child -----	37 430	37 430	3 928	9 854	775	4 565	1 232	777	1 918	513
Other relatives -----	4 730	4 730	372	1 595	66	445	165	182	248	84
Nonrelatives -----	4 262	4 262	368	1 327	49	438	176	106	186	89
Institutionalized persons -----	1 526	1 526	—	846	243	38	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	1 355	1 355	4	75	5	4	—	2	—	—
Persons per household -----	2.54	2.54	2.66	2.38	2.74	2.68	2.39	2.55	2.82	2.41
Persons per family -----	2.99	2.99	3.04	2.98	3.09	3.05	2.84	3.06	3.22	2.87
Persons 65 years and over -----	15 259	15 259	647	5 835	176	847	509	384	342	224
In households -----	14 500	14 500	647	5 346	163	816	509	384	342	224
Householder -----	9 787	9 787	412	3 840	103	515	341	283	235	154
Nonfamily householder -----	4 099	4 099	149	1 937	27	180	124	138	98	68
Living alone -----	3 956	3 956	145	1 884	24	172	121	132	94	67
Spouse -----	3 654	3 654	158	1 168	42	202	137	71	75	56
Other relatives -----	883	883	72	267	15	89	27	24	30	10
Nonrelatives -----	176	176	5	71	3	10	4	6	2	4
Institutionalized persons -----	727	727	—	487	13	31	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	32	32	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	35 608	35 608	3 557	9 127	704	4 138	1 355	694	1 413	549
With own children under 18 years -----	16 761	16 761	1 870	4 123	374	2 151	578	295	826	255
Number of own children under 18 years -----	29 357	29 357	3 218	7 434	636	3 717	948	562	1 555	411
Married-couple families -----	28 753	28 753	2 969	6 628	632	3 475	1 102	473	972	430
With own children under 18 years -----	12 682	12 682	1 461	2 691	326	1 705	435	171	507	183
Number of own children under 18 years -----	22 450	22 450	2 570	4 851	554	3 000	723	318	966	296
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 432	5 432	470	2 105	48	530	183	171	367	90
With own children under 18 years -----	3 339	3 339	336	1 244	34	367	104	101	274	53
Number of own children under 18 years -----	5 751	5 751	543	2 281	60	604	165	200	514	83
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	48 686	48 686	4 642	12 495	1 123	5 415	1 851	940	1 710	724
Never married -----	11 589	11 589	1 033	3 398	270	1 193	448	241	423	130
Now married, except separated -----	30 401	30 401	3 092	7 012	689	3 616	1 153	503	1 014	446
Separated -----	897	897	85	294	28	93	39	43	39	14
Widowed -----	1 128	1 128	63	459	22	88	26	43	26	21
Divorced -----	4 671	4 671	369	1 332	114	425	185	110	208	113
Females 15 years and over -----	51 262	51 262	4 698	14 899	947	5 501	1 848	1 051	1 988	778
Never married -----	8 292	8 292	730	2 815	137	853	258	200	436	130
Now married, except separated -----	29 932	29 932	3 091	6 953	661	3 614	1 136	495	1 019	447
Separated -----	1 238	1 238	105	471	20	122	49	49	96	18
Widowed -----	5 843	5 843	273	2 599	60	354	187	188	179	85
Divorced -----	5 957	5 957	499	2 061	69	558	218	119	258	104

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Bay County—Con.						Calloway city, Bay County			
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 25	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	24.3	15.9	5.8	3.1	2.0	4.2	.1	13.4	—	.4
Square miles	9.4	6.1	2.3	1.2	.8	1.6	—	5.2	—	.2
AGE										
All persons	7 526	8 150	4 104	3 110	1 797	3 195	—	12 253	—	—
Under 5 years	647	465	262	252	142	171	—	1 079	—	—
5 to 9 years	657	562	280	243	136	208	—	970	—	—
10 to 14 years	512	575	380	241	148	245	—	864	—	—
15 to 19 years	520	650	354	293	132	225	—	900	—	—
20 to 24 years	599	431	261	199	117	131	—	1 060	—	—
25 to 34 years	1 448	1 223	587	439	295	351	—	2 474	—	—
35 to 44 years	1 080	1 373	496	404	195	570	—	1 875	—	—
45 to 54 years	813	1 068	373	261	197	478	—	1 436	—	—
55 to 64 years	602	794	373	301	160	411	—	948	—	—
65 to 74 years	435	555	391	290	147	273	—	445	—	—
75 to 84 years	179	322	258	148	107	118	—	170	—	—
85 years and over	34	132	89	39	21	14	—	32	—	—
3 and 4 years	258	194	93	100	49	74	—	434	—	—
16 years and over	5 610	6 423	3 097	2 306	1 340	2 536	—	9 176	—	—
18 years and over	5 393	6 172	2 960	2 180	1 293	2 432	—	8 830	—	—
21 years and over	5 076	5 787	2 767	2 034	1 217	2 314	—	8 241	—	—
60 years and over	930	1 416	945	627	359	607	—	1 041	—	—
62 years and over	810	1 237	855	561	330	528	—	881	—	—
Median	30.4	36.2	33.8	32.5	32.8	40.5	—	30.0	—	—
Female	3 844	4 230	2 267	1 698	921	1 599	—	6 173	—	—
Under 5 years	327	220	132	123	67	89	—	554	—	—
5 to 9 years	328	277	142	118	76	95	—	478	—	—
10 to 14 years	249	296	187	113	67	112	—	443	—	—
15 to 19 years	258	306	190	165	64	108	—	451	—	—
20 to 24 years	318	203	132	107	61	61	—	549	—	—
25 to 34 years	734	653	312	229	148	174	—	1 237	—	—
35 to 44 years	544	716	260	216	104	300	—	917	—	—
45 to 54 years	423	544	209	150	99	234	—	739	—	—
55 to 64 years	299	418	223	188	81	206	—	461	—	—
65 to 74 years	241	290	250	164	73	148	—	218	—	—
75 to 84 years	105	207	157	97	63	66	—	107	—	—
85 years and over	18	100	73	28	18	6	—	19	—	—
3 and 4 years	134	92	48	46	24	36	—	214	—	—
16 years and over	2 889	3 384	1 759	1 301	695	1 283	—	4 631	—	—
18 years and over	2 783	3 266	1 688	1 234	672	1 235	—	4 447	—	—
21 years and over	2 622	3 082	1 584	1 150	635	1 182	—	4 155	—	—
60 years and over	517	820	607	382	195	320	—	543	—	—
62 years and over	454	725	555	340	181	281	—	461	—	—
Median	30.8	37.3	36.2	34.7	33.3	40.9	—	30.0	—	—
Male	3 682	3 920	1 837	1 412	876	1 596	—	6 080	—	—
Median age	30.1	35.1	30.7	30.2	32.4	40.2	—	30.0	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 526	8 150	4 104	3 110	1 797	3 195	—	12 253	—	—
In households	7 500	7 804	3 825	3 067	1 796	3 195	—	12 249	—	—
Householder	2 832	2 990	1 599	1 117	706	1 207	—	4 612	—	—
Family householder	2 191	2 337	920	789	476	982	—	3 557	—	—
Nonfamily householder	641	653	679	328	230	225	—	1 055	—	—
Living alone	515	541	601	290	195	192	—	880	—	—
Spouse	1 725	1 983	443	489	346	877	—	2 969	—	—
Child	2 374	2 442	1 260	1 057	567	963	—	3 928	—	—
Other relatives	290	197	331	283	104	80	—	372	—	—
Nonrelatives	279	192	192	121	73	68	—	368	—	—
Institutionalized persons	9	346	213	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	17	—	66	2	1	—	—	4	—	—
Persons per household	2.65	2.61	2.39	2.75	2.54	2.65	—	2.66	—	—
Persons per family	3.00	2.98	3.21	3.32	3.14	2.96	—	3.04	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	648	1 009	738	477	275	405	—	647	—	—
In households	643	762	622	444	275	405	—	647	—	—
Householder	420	493	474	322	196	257	—	412	—	—
Nonfamily householder	163	184	252	154	85	81	—	149	—	—
Living alone	156	177	244	146	82	78	—	145	—	—
Spouse	170	210	104	78	60	117	—	158	—	—
Other relatives	47	53	31	25	17	29	—	72	—	—
Nonrelatives	6	6	13	19	2	2	—	5	—	—
Institutionalized persons	5	247	114	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 191	2 337	920	789	476	982	—	3 557	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1 158	1 122	433	373	223	430	—	1 870	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 940	1 875	880	747	445	734	—	3 218	—	—
Married-couple families	1 725	1 983	443	489	346	877	—	2 969	—	—
With own children under 18 years	853	909	166	210	143	380	—	1 461	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 469	1 565	353	420	290	656	—	2 570	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	359	287	422	251	111	73	—	470	—	—
With own children under 18 years	257	178	238	137	75	31	—	336	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	408	262	484	277	148	49	—	543	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 770	3 111	1 376	1 030	660	1 268	—	4 642	—	—
Never married	624	744	537	321	160	252	—	1 033	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 785	2 061	495	520	368	907	—	3 092	—	—
Separated	43	37	58	42	11	10	—	85	—	—
Widowed	47	60	105	43	27	16	—	63	—	—
Divorced	271	209	181	104	94	83	—	369	—	—
Females 15 years and over	2 940	3 437	1 806	1 344	711	1 303	—	4 698	—	—
Never married	426	541	517	325	121	163	—	730	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 792	2 052	511	515	366	904	—	3 091	—	—
Separated	83	42	125	80	25	15	—	105	—	—
Widowed	255	392	392	248	111	111	—	273	—	—
Divorced	384	410	261	176	88	110	—	499	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County								
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers -----	.3	.3	.2	9.4	5.6	2.8	1.9	3.4	.8
Square miles -----	.1	.1	.1	3.6	2.2	1.1	.7	1.3	.3
AGE									
All persons -----	-	-	22	5 356	4 104	3 041	1 758	4 867	504
Under 5 years -----	-	-	2	305	262	248	141	311	5
5 to 9 years -----	-	-	2	414	280	237	134	299	3
10 to 14 years -----	-	-	1	404	380	231	146	230	1
15 to 19 years -----	-	-	1	453	354	284	128	270	11
20 to 24 years -----	-	-	1	262	261	195	115	269	53
25 to 34 years -----	-	-	5	860	587	429	291	795	93
35 to 44 years -----	-	-	2	947	496	394	190	641	62
45 to 54 years -----	-	-	2	664	373	258	189	467	26
55 to 64 years -----	-	-	-	455	373	297	157	512	35
65 to 74 years -----	-	-	3	330	391	281	144	637	80
75 to 84 years -----	-	-	3	191	258	148	102	369	108
85 years and over -----	-	-	-	71	89	39	21	67	27
3 and 4 years -----	-	-	1	125	93	100	49	127	2
16 years and over -----	-	-	17	4 142	3 097	2 259	1 308	3 973	495
18 years and over -----	-	-	16	3 969	2 960	2 136	1 261	3 871	492
21 years and over -----	-	-	16	3 711	2 767	1 994	1 187	3 708	476
60 years and over -----	-	-	6	817	945	616	350	1 379	239
62 years and over -----	-	-	6	714	855	551	321	1 252	232
Median -----	-	-	31.5	34.8	33.8	32.7	32.6	39.0	54.0
Female -----	-	-	14	2 822	2 267	1 665	902	2 583	232
Under 5 years -----	-	-	1	151	132	121	67	154	1
5 to 9 years -----	-	-	2	201	142	114	75	131	-
10 to 14 years -----	-	-	1	213	187	110	66	107	-
15 to 19 years -----	-	-	1	214	190	161	62	136	3
20 to 24 years -----	-	-	1	133	132	105	60	141	5
25 to 34 years -----	-	-	3	476	312	224	146	416	6
35 to 44 years -----	-	-	1	499	260	211	102	311	3
45 to 54 years -----	-	-	2	333	209	147	94	245	10
55 to 64 years -----	-	-	-	239	223	186	80	303	21
65 to 74 years -----	-	-	1	185	250	161	72	359	63
75 to 84 years -----	-	-	1	122	157	97	60	232	97
85 years and over -----	-	-	-	56	73	28	18	48	23
3 and 4 years -----	-	-	-	60	48	46	24	62	-
16 years and over -----	-	-	10	2 219	1 759	1 278	679	2 167	231
18 years and over -----	-	-	9	2 134	1 688	1 212	656	2 108	229
21 years and over -----	-	-	9	2 010	1 584	1 130	620	2 032	227
60 years and over -----	-	-	2	483	607	377	191	823	198
62 years and over -----	-	-	2	431	555	336	177	756	192
Median -----	-	-	29.5	35.5	36.2	34.9	33.1	42.2	75.5
Male -----	-	-	8	2 534	1 837	1 376	856	2 284	272
Median age -----	-	-	53.0	33.8	30.7	30.3	32.3	36.4	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons -----	-	-	22	5 356	4 104	3 041	1 758	4 867	504
In households -----	-	-	22	5 214	3 825	2 998	1 757	4 844	313
Householder -----	-	-	12	1 995	1 599	1 095	689	2 112	262
Family householder -----	-	-	6	1 538	920	771	467	1 427	31
Nonfamily householder -----	-	-	6	457	679	324	222	685	231
Living alone -----	-	-	6	379	601	286	188	605	227
Spouse -----	-	-	3	1 300	443	481	342	1 215	24
Child -----	-	-	6	1 667	1 260	1 030	558	1 224	17
Other relatives -----	-	-	-	118	331	274	99	160	2
Nonrelatives -----	-	-	1	134	192	118	69	133	8
Institutionalized persons -----	-	-	-	142	213	41	-	23	187
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-	-	66	2	1	-	4
Persons per household -----	-	-	1.83	2.61	2.39	2.74	2.55	2.29	1.19
Persons per family -----	-	-	2.50	3.01	3.21	3.32	3.14	2.82	2.39
Persons 65 years and over -----	-	-	6	592	738	468	267	1 073	215
In households -----	-	-	6	484	622	435	267	1 053	213
Householder -----	-	-	4	319	474	315	190	743	203
Nonfamily householder -----	-	-	3	142	252	151	82	352	191
Living alone -----	-	-	3	137	244	143	79	344	191
Spouse -----	-	-	1	130	104	76	59	264	9
Other relatives -----	-	-	-	32	31	25	16	35	1
Nonrelatives -----	-	-	1	3	13	19	2	11	-
Institutionalized persons -----	-	-	-	108	114	33	-	20	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families -----	-	-	6	1 538	920	771	467	1 427	31
With own children under 18 years -----	-	-	4	792	433	360	220	525	6
Number of own children under 18 years -----	-	-	6	1 322	880	729	441	916	10
Married-couple families -----	-	-	3	1 300	443	481	342	1 215	24
With own children under 18 years -----	-	-	1	639	166	205	142	428	5
Number of own children under 18 years -----	-	-	1	101	353	412	288	767	9
Female householder, no husband present -----	-	-	3	193	422	245	108	170	6
With own children under 18 years -----	-	-	3	127	238	133	74	76	1
Number of own children under 18 years -----	-	-	5	184	484	271	147	118	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over -----	-	-	7	1 976	1 376	1 005	643	1 836	264
Never married -----	-	-	1	463	537	308	156	356	91
Now married, except separated -----	-	-	3	1 333	495	512	364	1 261	81
Separated -----	-	-	-	18	58	41	11	18	21
Widowed -----	-	-	2	36	105	43	25	62	10
Divorced -----	-	-	1	126	181	101	87	139	61
Females 15 years and over -----	-	-	10	2 257	1 806	1 320	694	2 191	231
Never married -----	-	-	3	366	517	318	117	300	19
Now married, except separated -----	-	-	3	1 338	511	507	362	1 252	24
Separated -----	-	-	-	30	125	77	25	27	2
Widowed -----	-	-	1	247	392	245	106	381	135
Divorced -----	-	-	3	276	261	173	84	231	51

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County—Con.					Remainder of Bay County			
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
	3.1	4.3	2.9	4.2	.8	730.7	434.4	74.4	338.5
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	3.1	4.3	2.9	4.2	.8	730.7	434.4	74.4	338.5
Square miles	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.6	.3	282.1	167.7	28.7	130.7
AGE									
All persons	1 395	4 235	4 142	4 259	695	5 371	3 692	5 038	2 646
Under 5 years	83	385	259	318	53	393	273	343	176
5 to 9 years	71	292	253	298	52	453	301	429	174
10 to 14 years	63	270	234	256	61	410	284	405	226
15 to 19 years	68	269	248	308	61	376	240	418	193
20 to 24 years	107	328	265	372	20	348	199	263	207
25 to 34 years	266	696	677	848	74	927	630	889	549
35 to 44 years	172	445	580	654	153	850	519	874	426
45 to 54 years	124	312	434	376	98	629	457	615	298
55 to 64 years	135	382	463	310	57	511	385	410	221
65 to 74 years	156	470	451	282	39	291	283	288	119
75 to 84 years	136	283	227	178	26	157	103	78	47
85 years and over	14	103	51	59	1	26	18	26	10
3 and 4 years	27	151	101	133	24	160	115	146	73
16 years and over	1 171	3 235	3 340	3 328	516	4 032	2 778	3 764	2 037
18 years and over	1 151	3 130	3 251	3 220	491	3 885	2 676	3 622	1 957
21 years and over	1 090	2 956	3 094	3 001	463	3 658	2 555	3 384	1 851
60 years and over	377	1 056	980	692	97	732	572	590	278
62 years and over	350	990	874	626	84	621	498	499	230
Median	36.7	33.2	37.0	31.5	37.2	32.8	33.8	32.5	31.3
Female	748	2 353	2 163	2 197	338	2 667	1 848	2 486	1 224
Under 5 years	46	190	119	140	26	195	126	176	81
5 to 9 years	39	136	128	132	21	219	156	200	75
10 to 14 years	27	132	118	127	28	178	138	192	121
15 to 19 years	35	129	124	148	27	189	102	199	85
20 to 24 years	53	192	142	209	8	181	110	134	78
25 to 34 years	122	375	332	413	42	488	329	467	258
35 to 44 years	85	250	283	344	79	412	251	440	198
45 to 54 years	64	183	237	193	42	287	231	296	141
55 to 64 years	79	228	244	163	27	250	198	191	108
65 to 74 years	100	278	260	178	22	163	144	138	54
75 to 84 years	90	185	141	104	15	85	56	38	18
85 years and over	8	75	35	46	1	20	7	15	7
3 and 4 years	17	74	44	57	14	83	48	72	36
16 years and over	630	1 874	1 767	1 771	255	2 033	1 401	1 870	937
18 years and over	620	1 832	1 724	1 720	247	1 953	1 361	1 794	899
21 years and over	594	1 730	1 644	1 605	235	1 843	1 299	1 691	854
60 years and over	240	661	564	427	53	391	295	289	134
62 years and over	225	619	511	391	48	340	258	240	112
Median	41.0	35.8	38.8	33.4	37.6	32.8	33.9	32.5	32.0
Male	647	1 882	1 979	2 062	357	2 704	1 844	2 552	1 422
Median age	33.5	30.5	35.4	29.8	36.6	32.8	33.8	32.6	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 395	4 235	4 142	4 259	695	5 371	3 692	5 038	2 646
In households	1 386	4 065	4 142	4 196	695	5 370	3 655	5 038	2 398
Householder									
Family householder	680	1 755	1 806	1 802	246	1 948	1 319	1 772	876
Nonfamily householder	369	1 120	1 172	1 115	191	1 570	1 051	1 464	704
Living alone	311	635	634	687	55	378	268	308	172
Spouse	268	569	547	554	52	329	228	246	143
Child	259	670	921	789	181	1 344	907	1 289	632
Other relatives	292	1 297	1 060	1 197	246	1 736	1 136	1 651	775
Nonrelatives	70	189	182	155	15	196	201	173	66
Institutionalized persons	85	154	173	253	7	146	92	153	49
Other persons in group quarters	7	170	—	63	—	—	30	—	243
2	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	5
Persons per household	2.04	2.32	2.29	2.33	2.83	2.76	2.77	2.84	2.74
Persons per family	2.68	2.93	2.85	2.92	3.31	3.09	3.14	3.13	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	306	856	729	519	66	474	404	392	176
In households	306	700	729	465	66	474	398	392	163
Householder									
Nonfamily householder	217	508	496	326	45	302	272	238	103
Living alone	106	253	229	151	25	100	102	76	27
Spouse	103	249	219	148	24	99	99	71	24
Other relatives	68	148	185	110	14	126	82	107	42
Nonrelatives	18	38	37	27	7	38	38	36	15
Institutionalized persons	3	6	11	2	—	8	6	11	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	156	—	54	—	—	6	—	13
Families	369	1 120	1 172	1 115	191	1 570	1 051	1 464	704
With own children under 18 years	127	546	456	542	112	781	492	756	374
Number of own children under 18 years	203	993	785	946	203	1 372	895	1 297	636
Married-couple families	259	670	921	789	181	1 344	907	1 289	632
With own children under 18 years	76	237	350	338	104	661	412	453	326
Number of own children under 18 years	129	415	609	577	190	1 178	753	1 124	554
Female householder, no husband present	80	396	202	276	4	162	105	117	48
With own children under 18 years	36	278	91	183	4	84	60	69	34
Number of own children under 18 years	51	527	154	331	8	129	110	111	60
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	542	1 393	1 598	1 589	266	2 040	1 406	1 943	1 123
Never married	158	406	380	486	56	378	284	377	270
Now married, except separated	277	704	959	839	184	1 400	957	1 322	689
Separated	12	43	34	36	2	32	19	27	28
Widowed	23	68	49	30	6	32	32	29	22
Divorced	72	172	176	198	18	198	114	188	114
Females 15 years and over	636	1 895	1 798	1 798	263	2 075	1 428	1 918	947
Never married	101	400	272	367	35	267	174	284	137
Now married, except separated	278	713	953	827	185	1 403	956	1 324	661
Separated	19	79	34	51	2	34	29	32	20
Widowed	132	394	300	240	26	173	154	117	60
Divorced	106	309	239	313	15	198	115	161	69

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.								
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	53.5	112.5	11.3	5.0	3.5	4.7	6.5	24.2	19.8
Square miles	20.7	43.4	4.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	9.3	7.6
AGE									
All persons	1 012	4 321	2 027	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907	7 504	11 358
Under 5 years	48	615	153	312	160	530	159	645	706
5 to 9 years	31	453	160	303	187	507	149	655	835
10 to 14 years	48	316	138	284	195	420	97	511	909
15 to 19 years	53	255	161	274	211	429	124	519	939
20 to 24 years	36	663	127	372	167	435	150	598	585
25 to 34 years	133	1 420	359	948	328	902	394	1 443	1 631
35 to 44 years	129	501	295	555	290	697	226	1 078	1 985
45 to 54 years	128	70	263	526	308	487	196	811	1 435
55 to 64 years	148	19	171	515	303	406	188	602	1 138
65 to 74 years	193	8	125	376	241	239	156	432	758
75 to 84 years	57	1	56	111	124	91	60	176	350
85 years and over	8	—	19	22	19	12	8	34	87
3 and 4 years	19	276	64	117	64	197	59	257	316
16 years and over	872	2 893	1 543	3 645	1 942	3 598	1 480	5 593	8 715
18 years and over	850	2 831	1 480	3 553	1 857	3 429	1 436	5 377	8 320
21 years and over	830	2 585	1 402	3 351	1 745	3 189	1 338	5 060	7 805
60 years and over	326	14	277	750	536	525	318	924	1 752
62 years and over	301	13	247	643	479	448	273	804	1 542
Median	47.2	24.1	32.6	35.5	27.8	31.2	30.4	35.4	35.4
Female	512	1 793	1 017	2 289	1 342	2 688	991	3 830	5 797
Under 5 years	20	294	85	159	87	262	90	326	355
5 to 9 years	15	226	65	139	93	232	76	326	389
10 to 14 years	26	147	64	143	111	206	47	248	436
15 to 19 years	27	94	85	119	101	222	67	257	458
20 to 24 years	15	223	64	181	87	240	82	317	271
25 to 34 years	66	575	172	465	155	480	202	731	875
35 to 44 years	67	190	155	266	152	371	105	543	1 029
45 to 54 years	71	30	125	272	164	273	110	421	745
55 to 64 years	70	7	88	269	165	210	85	299	576
65 to 74 years	100	6	62	192	146	130	89	240	393
75 to 84 years	30	1	37	70	72	52	32	104	213
85 years and over	5	—	15	14	9	10	6	18	57
3 and 4 years	10	135	35	65	38	97	29	134	156
16 years and over	444	1 106	785	1 825	1 023	1 940	766	2 879	4 531
18 years and over	432	1 076	756	1 782	983	1 848	741	2 774	4 322
21 years and over	423	1 007	712	1 692	929	1 724	689	2 613	4 088
60 years and over	167	9	158	408	309	297	165	515	951
62 years and over	155	9	141	358	278	249	144	452	839
Median	47.6	23.4	33.4	33.4	36.8	28.7	31.0	30.8	36.1
Male	500	2 528	1 010	2 309	1 191	2 467	916	3 674	5 561
Median age	46.4	24.4	31.8	31.9	33.8	26.8	31.5	30.1	34.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 012	4 321	2 027	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907	7 504	11 358
In households	1 006	3 348	1 989	4 598	2 531	5 155	1 907	7 478	11 312
Householder	467	921	703	1 923	993	1 831	791	2 820	4 147
Family householder	324	914	581	1 355	694	1 413	549	2 185	3 322
Nonfamily householder	143	7	122	568	299	418	242	635	825
Living alone	125	4	98	480	268	355	216	509	719
Spouse	290	861	506	1 102	473	972	430	1 722	2 824
Child	185	1 523	637	1 232	777	1 918	513	2 368	3 715
Other relatives	37	35	73	165	182	248	84	290	394
Nonrelatives	27	8	70	176	106	186	89	278	232
Institutionalized persons	—	100	38	—	—	—	—	9	46
Other persons in group quarters	6	873	—	—	2	—	—	17	—
Persons per household	2.15	3.64	2.83	2.39	2.55	2.82	2.41	2.65	2.73
Persons per family	2.58	3.65	3.09	2.84	3.06	3.22	2.87	3.00	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	258	9	200	509	384	342	224	642	1 195
In households	257	8	169	509	384	342	224	637	1 150
Householder	160	—	103	341	283	235	154	416	745
Nonfamily householder	59	—	31	124	138	98	68	160	290
Living alone	56	—	27	121	132	94	67	153	279
Spouse	87	—	44	137	71	75	56	169	298
Other relatives	9	8	17	27	24	30	10	47	98
Nonrelatives	1	—	5	4	6	2	4	5	9
Institutionalized persons	—	1	31	—	—	—	—	5	45
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	324	914	581	1 355	694	1 413	549	2 185	3 322
With own children under 18 years	92	766	281	578	295	826	255	1 154	1 606
Number of own children under 18 years	142	1 480	499	948	562	1 555	411	1 934	2 810
Married-couple families	290	861	506	1 102	473	972	430	1 722	2 824
With own children under 18 years	70	715	244	435	171	507	183	852	1 332
Number of own children under 18 years	107	1 390	430	723	318	966	296	1 468	2 385
Female householder, no husband present	29	37	60	183	171	367	90	356	392
With own children under 18 years	20	35	31	104	101	274	53	254	222
Number of own children under 18 years	32	62	61	165	200	514	83	403	348
MARITAL STATUS									
Husbands 15 years and over	434	1 811	773	1 851	940	1 710	724	2 763	4 291
Never married	64	593	160	448	241	423	130	623	942
Now married, except separated	302	1 093	524	1 153	503	1 014	446	1 782	2 910
Separated	10	24	8	39	43	39	14	43	52
Widowed	16	2	25	26	43	26	21	45	94
Divorced	42	99	56	185	110	208	113	270	293
Females 15 years and over	451	1 126	803	1 848	1 051	1 988	778	2 930	4 617
Never married	47	181	123	258	200	436	124	423	742
Now married, except separated	300	891	523	1 136	495	1 019	447	1 789	2 904
Separated	2	5	17	49	49	96	18	83	77
Widowed	50	11	81	187	188	179	85	254	448
Divorced	52	38	59	218	119	258	104	381	446

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 26.99	Tract 27
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	6.5	.3	.2	.1	3.3	32.0	—	62.6
Square miles	2.5	.1	.1	—	1.3	12.3	—	24.2
AGE								
All persons	2 794	—	69	39	2 500	11 149	82	6 568
Under 5 years	160	—	4	1	118	659	—	310
5 to 9 years	148	—	6	2	156	607	—	333
10 to 14 years	171	—	10	2	184	580	—	305
15 to 19 years	197	—	9	4	164	615	19	356
20 to 24 years	169	—	4	2	111	822	37	275
25 to 34 years	363	—	10	4	277	2 353	18	974
35 to 44 years	426	—	10	5	417	1 610	7	900
45 to 54 years	404	—	3	8	380	1 134	1	744
55 to 64 years	339	—	4	3	354	1 306	—	1 039
65 to 74 years	225	—	9	3	234	1 094	—	980
75 to 84 years	131	—	—	5	92	323	—	296
85 years and over	61	—	—	—	13	46	—	56
3 and 4 years	69	—	—	—	50	253	—	122
16 years and over	2 281	—	47	32	2 020	9 201	82	5 546
18 years and over	2 203	—	44	32	1 941	8 979	82	5 413
21 years and over	2 076	—	40	30	1 851	8 525	51	5 191
60 years and over	599	—	11	9	510	2 148	—	1 890
62 years and over	523	—	10	9	444	1 889	—	1 690
Median	39.7	—	26.8	41.8	41.5	34.7	22.3	42.9
Female	1 408	—	33	19	1 261	5 455	—	3 315
Under 5 years	69	—	2	—	63	323	—	144
5 to 9 years	76	—	4	1	74	288	—	163
10 to 14 years	83	—	3	1	84	269	—	139
15 to 19 years	92	—	4	2	81	318	—	161
20 to 24 years	70	—	2	1	53	385	—	132
25 to 34 years	177	—	5	2	132	1 086	—	475
35 to 44 years	217	—	5	2	221	787	—	450
45 to 54 years	211	—	3	5	192	571	—	412
55 to 64 years	179	—	2	1	179	679	—	541
65 to 74 years	105	—	3	1	126	539	—	492
75 to 84 years	85	—	—	3	51	181	—	164
85 years and over	44	—	—	—	5	29	—	42
3 and 4 years	32	—	—	—	22	140	—	60
16 years and over	1 165	—	23	16	1 028	4 513	—	2 829
18 years and over	1 132	—	22	16	988	4 409	—	2 777
21 years and over	1 072	—	20	15	947	4 177	—	2 669
60 years and over	337	—	5	4	267	1 095	—	989
62 years and over	294	—	4	4	233	966	—	878
Median	41.4	—	30.3	48.5	41.8	35.5	—	44.8
Male	1 386	—	36	20	1 239	5 694	82	3 253
Median age	37.2	—	25.5	41.5	41.0	34.0	22.3	41.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 794	—	69	39	2 500	11 149	82	6 568
In households	2 590	—	69	39	2 500	10 881	—	6 543
Householder	995	—	22	17	961	4 831	—	2 936
Family householder	799	—	18	9	791	3 158	—	2 023
Nonfamily householder	196	—	4	8	170	1 673	—	913
Living alone	162	—	4	7	140	1 309	—	768
Spouse	683	—	8	4	696	2 658	—	1 755
Child	775	—	27	9	717	2 538	—	1 416
Other relatives	79	—	9	5	65	259	—	202
Nonrelatives	58	—	3	4	61	595	—	234
Institutionalized persons	204	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	258	82	25
Persons per household	2.60	—	3.14	2.29	2.60	2.25	—	2.23
Persons per family	2.92	—	3.44	3.00	2.87	2.73	—	2.67
Persons 65 years and over	417	—	9	8	339	1 463	—	1 332
In households	278	—	9	8	339	1 438	—	1 328
Householder	174	—	7	6	212	918	—	866
Nonfamily householder	42	—	3	3	56	324	—	312
Living alone	40	—	3	3	54	304	—	301
Spouse	80	—	2	1	103	441	—	407
Other relatives	21	—	—	1	22	60	—	43
Nonrelatives	3	—	—	—	2	19	—	12
Institutionalized persons	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	799	—	18	9	791	3 158	—	2 023
With own children under 18 years	330	—	13	3	318	1 218	—	630
Number of own children under 18 years	553	—	18	4	531	2 010	—	1 048
Married-couple families	683	—	8	4	696	2 658	—	1 755
With own children under 18 years	270	—	5	1	276	908	—	509
Number of own children under 18 years	464	—	8	2	466	1 530	—	867
Female householder, no husband present	94	—	6	3	69	363	—	205
With own children under 18 years	51	—	4	1	27	238	—	97
Number of own children under 18 years	78	—	6	1	41	371	—	152
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 135	—	25	17	1 002	4 728	82	2 751
Never married	281	—	13	4	196	1 142	60	529
Now married, except separated	728	—	8	4	723	2 887	15	1 837
Separated	19	—	1	—	8	81	—	30
Widowed	24	—	—	2	10	88	—	69
Divorced	83	—	3	7	65	530	6	286
Females 15 years and over	1 180	—	24	17	1 040	4 575	—	2 849
Never married	175	—	7	4	128	707	—	330
Now married, except separated	714	—	8	4	719	2 777	—	1 818
Separated	12	—	3	—	13	77	—	46
Widowed	145	—	3	5	85	383	—	363
Divorced	134	—	3	4	95	631	—	312

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County			
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
AGE								
All persons	109 570	109 570	10 368	25 954	12 274	4 126	1 596	3 805
Under 5 years	7 475	7 475	867	1 551	1 010	256	87	337
5 to 9 years	7 534	7 534	790	1 571	930	254	103	327
10 to 14 years	6 950	6 950	715	1 446	840	253	94	272
15 to 19 years	7 264	7 264	739	1 634	888	253	119	282
20 to 24 years	7 477	7 477	882	1 653	1 003	330	106	318
25 to 34 years	19 485	19 485	2 025	4 372	2 359	791	199	655
35 to 44 years	16 051	16 051	1 548	3 702	1 827	499	193	517
45 to 54 years	12 379	12 379	1 300	2 691	1 551	490	223	410
55 to 64 years	11 110	11 110	890	2 516	1 056	497	222	365
65 to 74 years	8 899	8 899	418	2 652	542	371	159	224
75 to 84 years	4 035	4 035	164	1 711	220	110	80	88
85 years and over	911	911	30	455	48	22	11	10
3 and 4 years	3 066	3 066	345	628	402	97	38	135
16 years and over	86 199	86 199	7 874	21 055	9 341	3 316	1 290	2 807
18 years and over	83 429	83 429	7 586	20 452	8 993	3 231	1 236	2 702
21 years and over	78 821	78 821	7 093	19 423	8 429	3 046	1 171	2 530
60 years and over	19 421	19 421	983	6 201	1 255	736	362	490
62 years and over	17 185	17 185	832	5 643	1 076	636	318	416
Median	34.2	34.2	30.8	36.8	31.1	33.9	39.8	30.3
Female	55 048	55 048	5 162	13 646	6 110	2 026	837	1 910
Under 5 years	3 701	3 701	448	746	528	129	46	168
5 to 9 years	3 623	3 623	394	737	453	121	61	146
10 to 14 years	3 334	3 334	373	707	430	127	54	121
15 to 19 years	3 492	3 492	375	798	452	109	57	137
20 to 24 years	3 624	3 624	450	851	511	154	52	164
25 to 34 years	9 511	9 511	978	2 158	1 137	383	85	326
35 to 44 years	7 914	7 914	730	1 866	874	225	102	255
45 to 54 years	6 284	6 284	657	1 376	773	250	112	224
55 to 64 years	5 711	5 711	431	1 385	514	257	118	186
65 to 74 years	4 766	4 766	204	1 563	265	188	98	123
75 to 84 years	2 455	2 455	104	1 118	141	69	48	51
85 years and over	633	633	18	341	32	14	4	9
3 and 4 years	1 536	1 536	176	302	208	54	22	71
16 years and over	43 706	43 706	3 897	11 296	4 632	1 631	660	1 444
18 years and over	42 362	42 362	3 743	11 004	4 452	1 592	637	1 394
21 years and over	40 175	40 175	3 497	10 492	4 166	1 509	608	1 312
60 years and over	10 790	10 790	511	3 803	664	398	209	279
62 years and over	9 630	9 630	434	3 507	572	352	184	233
Median	35.3	35.3	30.5	39.4	31.0	34.7	41.6	31.5
Male	54 522	54 522	5 206	12 308	6 164	2 100	759	1 895
Median age	33.2	33.2	31.0	34.6	31.2	33.0	38.3	29.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All households	109 570	109 570	10 368	25 954	12 274	4 126	1 596	3 805
In households	107 393	107 393	10 366	25 243	12 235	4 126	1 594	3 805
Householder	43 387	43 387	4 023	11 161	4 698	1 755	655	1 438
Family householder	31 536	31 536	3 110	7 125	3 668	1 243	468	1 087
Nonfamily householder	11 851	11 851	913	4 036	1 030	512	187	351
Living alone	9 991	9 991	764	3 499	860	431	167	300
Spouse	26 126	26 126	2 528	5 628	3 005	978	354	798
Child	30 770	30 770	3 219	6 623	3 805	1 077	435	1 265
Other relatives	3 486	3 486	288	855	354	150	83	170
Nonrelatives	3 624	3 624	308	976	373	166	67	134
Institutionalized persons	1 135	1 135	—	658	37	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1 042	1 042	2	53	2	—	2	—
Persons per household	2.49	2.49	2.62	2.27	2.64	2.38	2.45	2.69
Persons per family	2.93	2.93	3.00	2.86	3.01	2.82	2.90	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	13 845	13 845	612	4 818	810	503	250	322
In households	13 196	13 196	612	4 392	780	503	250	322
Householder	8 830	8 830	393	3 122	495	338	184	221
Nonfamily householder	3 640	3 640	144	1 576	175	124	89	95
Living alone	3 519	3 519	140	1 539	167	121	85	91
Spouse	3 451	3 451	155	1 017	199	136	48	72
Other relatives	769	769	59	206	76	25	15	27
Nonrelatives	146	146	5	47	10	4	3	2
Institutionalized persons	618	618	—	425	30	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	31	31	—	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	31 536	31 536	3 110	7 125	3 668	1 243	468	1 087
With own children under 18 years	14 214	14 214	1 553	2 998	1 817	502	183	570
Number of own children under 18 years	24 113	24 113	2 618	5 043	3 076	804	308	989
Married-couple families	26 477	26 477	2 643	5 688	3 135	1 022	363	825
With own children under 18 years	11 354	11 354	1 238	2 245	1 469	383	126	405
Number of own children under 18 years	19 637	19 637	2 115	3 865	2 509	624	217	714
Female householder, no husband present	3 848	3 848	367	1 153	419	156	74	201
With own children under 18 years	2 237	2 237	254	623	281	81	40	129
Number of own children under 18 years	3 527	3 527	415	975	471	124	58	217
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	43 221	43 221	4 049	9 930	4 795	1 714	636	1 394
Never married	9 619	9 619	856	2 403	1 006	416	130	307
New married, except separated	27 830	27 830	2 741	5 956	3 251	1 064	382	859
Separated	675	675	67	169	75	37	21	30
Widowed	929	929	61	318	84	26	22	176
Divorced	4 168	4 168	324	1 084	379	171	81	176
Females 15 years and over	44 390	44 390	3 947	11 456	4 699	1 649	676	1 475
Never married	6 334	6 334	565	1 751	678	230	88	233
New married, except separated	27 105	27 105	2 624	5 865	3 117	1 011	366	838
Separated	806	806	84	206	100	39	25	51
Widowed	5 050	5 050	247	2 045	323	181	123	159
Divorced	5 095	5 095	427	1 589	481	188	74	194

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.				Callaway city, Bay County	Panama City city, Bay County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	6 912	7 718	815	1 124	10 368	815	1 124
Under 5 years	574	439	23	69	867	23	69
5 to 9 years	598	520	35	70	790	35	70
10 to 14 years	445	545	32	55	715	32	55
15 to 19 years	465	618	56	71	739	56	71
20 to 24 years	540	402	93	73	882	93	73
25 to 34 years	1 332	1 153	189	154	2 025	189	154
35 to 44 years	994	1 297	107	141	1 548	107	141
45 to 54 years	764	1 029	73	110	1 300	73	110
55 to 64 years	577	777	36	129	890	36	129
65 to 74 years	416	536	55	146	418	55	146
75 to 84 years	175	294	71	81	164	71	81
85 years and over	32	108	45	25	30	45	25
3 and 4 years	231	185	11	31	345	11	31
16 years and over	5 203	6 094	709	912	7 874	709	912
18 years and over	5 011	5 853	693	884	7 586	693	884
21 years and over	4 728	5 489	653	845	7 093	653	845
60 years and over	898	1 335	190	327	983	190	327
62 years and over	782	1 163	181	294	832	181	294
Median	30.9	36.4	33.4	39.4	30.8	33.4	39.4
Female	3 495	4 000	423	594	5 162	423	594
Under 5 years	291	207	11	36	448	11	36
5 to 9 years	294	254	16	29	394	16	29
10 to 14 years	212	282	15	27	373	15	27
15 to 19 years	227	288	28	37	375	28	37
20 to 24 years	285	189	46	31	450	46	31
25 to 34 years	665	616	81	73	978	81	73
35 to 44 years	494	680	49	68	730	49	68
45 to 54 years	391	527	33	53	657	33	53
55 to 64 years	289	407	15	75	431	15	75
65 to 74 years	228	284	42	91	204	42	91
75 to 84 years	103	187	50	56	104	50	56
85 years and over	16	79	37	18	18	37	18
3 and 4 years	121	89	8	16	176	8	16
16 years and over	2 649	3 206	371	490	3 897	371	490
18 years and over	2 557	3 096	364	477	3 743	364	477
21 years and over	2 417	2 922	346	458	3 497	346	458
60 years and over	497	766	138	209	511	138	209
62 years and over	435	676	135	191	434	135	191
Median	31.3	37.5	37.9	44.0	30.5	37.9	44.0
Male	3 417	3 718	392	530	5 206	392	530
Median age	30.6	35.3	30.8	35.4	31.0	30.8	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	6 912	7 718	815	1 124	10 368	815	1 124
In households	6 887	7 465	610	1 085	10 366	610	1 085
Householder	2 636	2 874	347	454	4 023	347	454
Family householder	2 033	2 251	136	304	3 110	136	304
Nonfamily householder	603	623	211	150	913	211	150
Living alone	486	512	177	132	764	177	132
Spouse	1 628	1 917	94	220	2 528	94	220
Child	2 110	2 312	116	289	3 219	116	289
Other relatives	253	181	10	72	288	10	72
Nonrelatives	260	181	43	50	308	43	50
Institutionalized persons	9	253	158	39	—	158	39
Other persons in group quarters	16	—	47	—	2	47	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.60	1.81	2.43	2.62	1.81	2.43
Persons per family	2.98	2.96	2.74	2.97	3.00	2.74	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	623	938	171	252	612	171	252
In households	618	750	75	220	612	75	220
Householder	403	486	54	156	393	54	156
Nonfamily householder	155	182	31	76	144	31	76
Living alone	150	175	31	73	140	31	73
Spouse	166	208	19	42	155	19	42
Other relatives	46	50	2	11	59	2	11
Nonrelatives	3	6	—	11	5	—	11
Institutionalized persons	5	188	95	32	—	95	32
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	2 033	2 251	136	304	3 110	136	304
With own children under 18 years	1 046	1 064	60	114	1 553	60	114
Number of own children under 18 years	1 731	1 769	97	206	2 618	97	206
Married-couple families	1 646	1 922	99	228	2 643	99	228
With own children under 18 years	801	868	36	84	1 238	36	84
Number of own children under 18 years	1 357	1 488	61	147	2 115	61	147
Female householder, no husband present	289	269	30	59	367	30	59
With own children under 18 years	200	166	20	20	254	20	20
Number of own children under 18 years	315	239	31	38	415	31	38
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 597	2 957	344	428	4 049	344	428
Never married	565	698	148	108	856	148	108
Now married, except separated	1 697	1 988	111	238	2 741	111	238
Separated	36	27	11	9	67	11	9
Widowed	41	51	11	20	61	11	20
Divorced	258	193	63	53	324	63	53
Females 15 years and over	2 698	3 257	381	502	3 947	381	502
Never married	362	493	108	63	565	108	63
Now married, except separated	1 687	1 983	118	229	2 624	118	229
Separated	65	34	7	11	84	7	11
Widowed	239	358	90	129	247	90	129
Divorced	345	389	58	70	427	58	70

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponoma City city, Bay County—Con.		Remainder of Bay County					
	Tract 22	Tract 24	Tract 7	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
AGE								
All persons	2 823	3 787	3 374	4 126	1 596	3 805	6 893	10 274
Under 5 years	198	252	502	256	87	337	572	638
5 to 9 years	145	235	371	254	103	327	596	746
10 to 14 years	130	208	241	253	94	272	444	781
15 to 19 years	130	263	184	253	119	282	465	806
20 to 24 years	189	326	512	330	106	318	539	519
25 to 34 years	492	757	1 110	791	199	655	1 329	1 492
35 to 44 years	314	595	376	499	193	517	992	1 794
45 to 54 years	228	349	61	490	223	410	762	1 323
55 to 64 years	300	293	12	497	222	365	577	1 056
65 to 74 years	371	274	4	371	159	224	413	707
75 to 84 years	242	177	1	110	80	88	172	331
85 years and over	84	58	—	22	11	10	32	81
3 and 4 years	84	97	223	97	38	135	230	288
16 years and over	2 324	3 042	2 228	3 316	1 290	2 807	5 189	7 943
18 years and over	2 270	2 951	2 185	3 231	1 236	2 702	4 997	7 611
21 years and over	2 192	2 763	1 997	3 046	1 171	2 530	4 714	7 154
60 years and over	857	675	7	736	362	490	892	1 638
62 years and over	807	611	6	636	318	416	776	1 447
Median	38.5	32.8	24.0	33.9	39.8	30.3	30.9	35.8
Female	1 569	1 934	1 383	2 026	837	1 910	3 484	5 231
Under 5 years	105	107	237	129	46	168	290	321
5 to 9 years	70	102	185	121	61	146	292	355
10 to 14 years	57	102	109	127	54	121	211	371
15 to 19 years	64	124	65	109	57	137	227	391
20 to 24 years	103	182	178	154	52	164	284	241
25 to 34 years	247	358	438	383	85	326	664	799
35 to 44 years	174	305	141	225	102	255	493	922
45 to 54 years	127	176	23	250	112	224	389	677
55 to 64 years	180	155	3	257	118	186	289	531
65 to 74 years	218	174	3	188	98	123	227	370
75 to 84 years	164	104	1	69	48	51	102	198
85 years and over	60	45	—	14	4	9	16	55
3 and 4 years	43	42	108	54	22	71	121	139
16 years and over	1 328	1 602	837	1 631	660	1 444	2 642	4 112
18 years and over	1 305	1 563	819	1 592	637	1 394	2 550	3 939
21 years and over	1 257	1 461	767	1 509	608	1 312	2 410	3 729
60 years and over	546	417	5	398	209	279	495	886
62 years and over	511	382	5	352	184	233	433	787
Median	42.7	34.8	23.2	34.7	41.6	31.5	31.3	36.5
Male	1 254	1 853	1 991	2 100	759	1 895	3 409	5 043
Median age	34.5	31.0	24.5	33.0	38.3	29.4	30.6	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 823	3 787	3 374	4 126	1 596	3 805	6 893	10 274
In households	2 684	3 726	2 661	4 126	1 594	3 805	6 868	10 229
Householder	1 283	1 657	740	1 755	655	1 438	2 625	3 810
Family householder	774	999	733	1 243	468	1 087	2 028	3 043
Nonfamily householder	509	658	7	512	187	351	597	767
Living alone	458	538	4	431	167	300	480	669
Spouse	546	728	685	978	354	798	1 626	2 637
Child	673	978	1 212	1 077	435	1 265	2 105	3 269
Other relatives	84	128	19	150	83	170	253	313
Nonrelatives	98	235	5	166	67	134	259	200
Institutionalized persons	139	61	83	—	—	—	9	45
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	630	—	2	—	16	—
Persons per household	2.10	2.25	3.61	2.38	2.45	2.69	2.63	2.69
Persons per family	2.69	2.85	3.63	2.82	2.90	3.11	2.98	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	697	509	5	503	250	322	617	1 119
In households	568	456	4	503	250	322	612	1 074
Householder	408	321	—	338	184	221	399	687
Nonfamily householder	202	149	—	124	89	95	152	268
Living alone	200	146	—	121	85	91	147	258
Spouse	128	107	—	136	48	72	165	289
Other relatives	28	26	4	25	15	27	46	89
Nonrelatives	4	2	—	4	3	2	2	9
Institutionalized persons	129	53	1	—	—	—	5	45
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	774	999	733	1 243	468	1 087	2 028	3 043
With own children under 18 years	328	455	608	502	183	570	1 043	1 440
Number of own children under 18 years	523	758	1 183	804	308	989	1 726	2 494
Married-couple families	543	738	701	1 022	363	825	1 643	2 644
With own children under 18 years	186	305	577	383	126	405	800	1 225
Number of own children under 18 years	311	506	1 129	624	217	714	1 356	2 176
Female householder, no husband present	190	214	18	156	74	201	287	312
With own children under 18 years	119	130	17	81	40	129	198	174
Number of own children under 18 years	179	216	31	124	58	217	311	260
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 013	1 469	1 408	1 714	636	1 394	2 590	3 925
Never married	239	432	437	416	130	307	564	812
Now married, except separated	568	783	878	1 064	382	859	1 694	2 723
Separated	19	33	17	37	21	30	36	42
Widowed	50	30	2	26	22	22	39	81
Divorced	137	191	74	171	81	176	257	267
Females 15 years and over	1 337	1 623	852	1 649	676	1 475	2 691	4 184
Never married	191	308	118	230	88	233	361	625
Now married, except separated	579	758	702	1 011	366	838	1 685	2 703
Separated	32	38	4	39	25	51	65	55
Widowed	311	233	5	181	123	159	238	406
Divorced	224	286	23	188	74	194	342	395

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Baya County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Baya County					
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17
AGE										
All persons	13 713	13 713	1 223	7 500	1 273	830	1 094	420	3 201	1 896
Under 5 years	1 417	1 417	166	720	173	63	166	52	224	173
5 to 9 years	1 299	1 299	122	661	130	71	147	46	234	164
10 to 14 years	1 348	1 348	92	742	96	89	122	48	339	175
15 to 19 years	1 306	1 306	92	740	96	81	118	37	290	215
20 to 24 years	1 104	1 104	122	510	127	56	101	38	163	122
25 to 34 years	2 427	2 427	317	1 091	330	111	198	87	381	269
35 to 44 years	1 741	1 741	192	890	198	85	150	54	379	248
45 to 54 years	950	950	78	560	80	76	59	25	291	145
55 to 64 years	839	839	23	613	24	70	22	13	337	165
65 to 74 years	760	760	14	580	14	76	6	15	335	139
75 to 84 years	401	401	4	308	4	44	3	4	185	67
85 years and over	121	121	1	85	1	8	2	1	43	14
3 and 4 years	520	520	69	264	74	22	52	18	76	65
16 years and over	9 347	9 347	813	5 215	843	583	626	268	2 336	1 337
18 years and over	8 828	8 828	782	4 918	810	553	573	253	2 219	1 242
21 years and over	8 120	8 120	732	4 512	759	514	522	229	2 070	1 140
60 years and over	1 692	1 692	26	1 288	26	164	18	23	751	292
62 years and over	1 520	1 520	25	1 154	25	152	18	20	670	261
Median	26.5		25.6	28.8	25.5	29.9	19.6	24.1	34.3	29.5
Female										
All persons	7 296	7 296	615	4 144	639	451	633	238	1 793	1 048
Under 5 years	694	694	86	349	89	37	82	27	110	82
5 to 9 years	624	624	59	329	60	29	68	29	118	83
10 to 14 years	688	688	41	369	44	51	74	26	170	79
15 to 19 years	686	686	43	397	46	39	70	23	156	123
20 to 24 years	588	588	72	288	74	31	72	20	83	73
25 to 34 years	1 308	1 308	170	621	176	63	124	51	221	148
35 to 44 years	886	886	84	478	87	43	93	29	205	137
45 to 54 years	555	555	37	340	39	44	34	16	172	91
55 to 64 years	495	495	12	379	13	39	11	4	208	110
65 to 74 years	443	443	8	346	8	46	3	10	208	71
75 to 84 years	235	235	2	180	2	24	1	2	107	41
85 years and over	94	94	1	68	1	5	1	1	35	10
3 and 4 years	253	253	30	125	32	15	23	9	37	28
16 years and over	5 136	5 136	418	3 009	434	322	393	154	1 359	776
18 years and over	4 850	4 850	402	2 854	416	306	357	144	1 297	724
21 years and over	4 484	4 484	376	2 629	390	285	325	130	1 215	662
60 years and over	1 019	1 019	17	784	17	95	9	14	468	171
62 years and over	913	913	16	701	16	89	9	13	419	147
Median	28.0		25.5	30.8	25.4	31.4	21.6	24.0	36.6	31.3
Male										
Median age	6 417	6 417	608	3 356	634	379	461	182	1 408	848
Median age	25.1	25.1	25.7	25.7	25.5	27.6	16.3	24.2	30.8	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	13 713	13 713	1 223	7 500	1 273	830	1 094	420	3 201	1 896
In households	13 100	13 100	1 221	7 309	1 271	830	1 094	419	3 137	1 892
Householder	4 622	4 622	443	2 650	456	314	344	149	1 232	644
Family householder	3 340	3 340	332	1 815	342	207	285	119	770	468
Nonfamily householder	1 282	1 282	111	835	114	107	59	30	462	176
Living alone	1 128	1 128	95	743	95	98	48	24	419	157
Spouse	1 659	1 659	219	807	226	97	110	50	338	248
Child	5 289	5 289	477	2 853	497	292	536	186	1 103	728
Other relatives	1 024	1 024	40	690	45	91	61	21	319	204
Nonrelatives	506	506	42	309	47	36	43	13	145	68
Institutionalized persons	363	363	—	174	—	—	—	—	50	2
Other persons in group quarters	250	250	2	17	2	—	—	1	14	2
Persons per household	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.76	2.86	2.64	3.18	2.86	2.55	2.94
Persons per family	3.40	3.40	3.31	3.40	3.34	3.31	3.47	3.19	3.28	3.52
Persons 65 years and over	1 282	1 282	19	973	19	128	11	20	563	220
In households	1 177	1 177	19	914	19	128	11	20	546	219
Householder	892	892	13	698	13	95	8	14	419	165
Nonfamily householder	442	442	4	354	4	49	2	7	220	78
Living alone	421	421	4	339	4	47	2	5	212	73
Spouse	185	185	3	141	3	22	1	4	85	35
Other relatives	72	72	3	52	3	8	2	—	29	11
Nonrelatives	28	28	—	23	—	3	—	2	13	8
Institutionalized persons	104	104	—	58	—	—	—	—	16	1
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 340	3 340	332	1 815	342	207	285	119	770	468
With own children under 18 years	2 065	2 065	248	993	256	100	224	85	361	247
Number of own children under 18 years	4 124	4 124	411	2 073	428	220	469	155	747	505
Morried-couple families	1 731	1 731	235	816	242	97	118	53	338	249
With own children under 18 years	974	974	172	359	178	37	80	34	124	117
Number of own children under 18 years	1 926	1 926	287	763	301	76	176	69	271	249
Female householder, no husband present	1 437	1 437	85	901	88	94	156	59	385	189
With own children under 18 years	996	996	66	582	68	58	136	50	212	115
Number of own children under 18 years	2 035	2 035	108	1 228	111	134	280	84	438	232
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	4 359	4 359	414	2 280	428	273	250	118	1 009	580
Never married	1 591	1 591	113	884	119	100	89	38	380	207
Now married, except separated	1 962	1 962	247	916	254	105	122	58	376	270
Separated	202	202	14	118	14	22	6	6	45	33
Widowed	186	186	2	135	2	21	3	6	92	21
Divorced	418	418	38	227	39	25	30	10	116	49
Females 15 years and over	5 290	5 290	429	3 097	446	334	409	156	1 395	804
Never married	1 681	1 681	116	988	121	101	184	45	394	252
Now married, except separated	1 799	1 799	231	890	239	104	114	56	384	263
Separated	388	388	15	252	15	24	41	16	117	68
Widowed	697	697	17	530	17	61	16	9	299	117
Divorced	725	725	50	437	54	44	54	30	201	104

1990 CPH-3-254

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Panama City, FL MSA

Issued April 1993



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for Economic Affairs

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	7
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Hispanic origin	6,18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE																
Heading	Table number and title		Headnote		Column head		Spanner									
Stubhead	Title of State and County		1980 Census of Population		Total population		Population in families		Population in nonfamilies							
Stub	Detailed characteristics					Detailed characteristics										
Sidehead	Detailed characteristics					Detailed characteristics										
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS																
Page number and State name		Report title		20 ALASKA												

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "--" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation.....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotted copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	115B	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
40	Pennsylvania			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Boston, MA PMSA		
43	South Dakota	95C	Brockton, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95D	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
47	Vermont		Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
48	Virginia	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
49	Washington	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
50	West Virginia	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
51	Wisconsin	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
52	Wyoming				
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Racine, WI PMSA
		182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245I	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245L	
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA		Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA			249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA			250	Olympia, WA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA: Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA: Bristol, CT PMSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
172A	Hartford, CT PMSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
172B	Middletown, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172C	New Britain, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172D		221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA: Brazoria, TX PMSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA: Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
		229A	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
		229B		264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
				323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
			Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BAY COUNTY, FL	
2 -----	1
	2

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BAY COUNTY, FL	
1	2 (pt.)
2	2 (pt.)

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Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	1 978.1	1 978.1	13.9	40.1	338.5	24.7	5.0	3.9	5.1	6.8
Square miles -----	763.7	763.7	5.4	15.5	130.7	9.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.6
AGE										
All persons -----	126 994	126 994	12 253	34 378	2 646	14 280	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907
Under 5 years -----	9 216	9 216	1 079	2 372	176	1 232	312	160	530	159
5 to 9 years -----	9 194	9 194	970	2 335	174	1 130	303	187	507	149
10 to 14 years -----	8 636	8 636	864	2 277	226	1 002	284	195	420	97
15 to 19 years -----	8 911	8 911	900	2 455	193	1 061	274	211	429	124
20 to 24 years -----	8 878	8 878	1 060	2 248	207	1 187	372	167	435	150
25 to 34 years -----	22 647	22 647	2 474	5 621	549	2 833	948	328	902	394
35 to 44 years -----	18 411	18 411	1 875	4 736	426	2 170	555	290	697	226
45 to 54 years -----	13 656	13 656	1 436	3 323	298	1 699	526	308	487	196
55 to 64 years -----	12 186	12 186	948	3 176	221	1 119	515	303	406	188
65 to 74 years -----	9 763	9 763	445	3 264	119	570	376	241	239	156
75 to 84 years -----	4 457	4 457	170	2 029	47	226	111	124	91	60
85 years and over -----	1 039	1 039	32	542	10	51	22	19	12	8
3 and 4 years -----	3 724	3 724	434	933	73	498	117	64	197	59
16 years and over -----	98 158	98 158	9 176	26 881	2 037	10 719	3 645	1 942	3 598	1 480
18 years and over -----	94 745	94 745	8 830	25 948	1 957	10 310	3 553	1 857	3 429	1 436
21 years and over -----	89 221	89 221	8 241	24 463	1 851	9 643	3 351	1 745	3 189	1 338
60 years and over -----	21 356	21 356	1 041	7 554	278	1 318	750	536	525	318
62 years and over -----	18 899	18 899	881	6 855	230	1 128	643	479	448	273
Median -----	33.2	33.2	30.0	34.8	31.3	30.3	32.6	35.5	27.8	31.2
Female -----	64 432	64 432	6 173	18 284	1 224	7 190	2 289	1 342	2 688	991
Under 5 years -----	4 559	4 559	554	1 148	81	639	159	87	262	90
5 to 9 years -----	4 416	4 416	478	1 121	75	543	139	93	232	76
10 to 14 years -----	4 195	4 195	443	1 116	121	507	143	111	206	47
15 to 19 years -----	4 344	4 344	451	1 230	85	536	119	101	222	67
20 to 24 years -----	4 356	4 356	549	1 181	78	613	181	87	240	82
25 to 34 years -----	11 244	11 244	1 237	2 867	258	1 409	465	155	480	202
35 to 44 years -----	9 206	9 206	917	2 428	198	1 072	266	152	371	105
45 to 54 years -----	7 058	7 058	739	1 759	141	864	272	164	273	110
55 to 64 years -----	6 351	6 351	461	1 793	108	549	269	165	210	85
65 to 74 years -----	5 270	5 270	218	1 929	54	280	192	146	130	89
75 to 84 years -----	2 700	2 700	107	1 301	18	144	70	72	52	32
85 years and over -----	733	733	19	411	7	34	14	9	10	6
3 and 4 years -----	1 852	1 852	214	446	36	249	65	38	97	29
16 years and over -----	50 385	50 385	4 631	14 640	937	5 416	1 825	1 023	1 940	766
18 years and over -----	48 691	48 691	4 447	14 179	899	5 203	1 782	983	1 848	741
21 years and over -----	46 039	46 039	4 155	13 420	854	4 867	1 692	929	1 724	689
60 years and over -----	11 954	11 954	543	4 626	134	701	408	309	297	165
62 years and over -----	10 658	10 658	461	4 243	112	602	358	278	249	144
Median -----	34.2	34.2	30.0	36.8	32.0	30.4	33.4	36.8	28.7	31.0
Male -----	62 562	62 562	6 080	16 094	1 422	7 090	2 309	1 191	2 467	916
Median age -----	32.2	32.2	30.0	32.8	30.8	30.2	31.9	33.8	26.8	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	126 994	126 994	12 253	34 378	2 646	14 280	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907
In households -----	124 113	124 113	12 249	33 457	2 398	14 238	4 598	2 531	5 155	1 907
Householder -----	48 938	48 938	4 612	14 053	876	5 315	1 923	993	1 831	791
Family householder -----	35 608	35 608	3 557	9 127	704	4 138	1 355	694	1 413	549
Nonfamily householder -----	13 330	13 330	1 055	4 926	172	1 177	568	299	418	242
Living alone -----	11 272	11 272	880	4 282	143	978	480	268	355	216
Spouse -----	28 753	28 753	2 969	6 628	632	3 475	1 102	473	972	430
Child -----	37 430	37 430	3 928	9 854	775	4 565	1 232	777	1 918	513
Other relatives -----	4 730	4 730	372	1 595	66	445	165	182	248	84
Nonrelatives -----	4 262	4 262	368	1 327	49	438	176	106	186	89
Institutionalized persons -----	1 526	1 526	—	846	243	38	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	1 355	1 355	4	75	5	4	—	2	—	—
Persons per household -----	2.54	2.54	2.66	2.38	2.74	2.68	2.39	2.55	2.82	2.41
Persons per family -----	2.99	2.99	3.04	2.98	3.09	3.05	2.84	3.06	3.22	2.87
Persons 65 years and over -----	15 259	15 259	647	5 835	176	847	509	384	342	224
In households -----	14 500	14 500	647	5 346	163	816	509	384	342	224
Householder -----	9 787	9 787	412	3 840	103	515	341	283	235	154
Nonfamily householder -----	4 099	4 099	149	1 937	27	180	124	138	98	68
Living alone -----	3 956	3 956	145	1 884	24	172	121	132	94	67
Spouse -----	3 654	3 654	158	1 168	42	202	137	71	75	56
Other relatives -----	883	883	72	267	15	89	27	24	30	10
Nonrelatives -----	176	176	5	71	3	10	4	6	2	4
Institutionalized persons -----	727	727	—	487	13	31	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	32	32	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	35 608	35 608	3 557	9 127	704	4 138	1 355	694	1 413	549
With own children under 18 years -----	16 761	16 761	1 870	4 123	374	2 151	578	295	826	255
Number of own children under 18 years -----	29 357	29 357	3 218	7 434	636	3 717	948	562	1 555	411
Married-couple families -----	28 753	28 753	2 969	6 628	632	3 475	1 102	473	972	430
With own children under 18 years -----	12 682	12 682	1 461	2 691	326	1 705	435	171	507	183
Number of own children under 18 years -----	22 450	22 450	2 570	4 851	554	3 000	723	318	966	296
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 432	5 432	470	2 105	48	530	183	171	367	90
With own children under 18 years -----	3 339	3 339	336	1 244	34	367	104	101	274	53
Number of own children under 18 years -----	5 751	5 751	543	2 281	60	604	165	200	514	83
MARITAL STATUS										
Married 15 years and over -----	48 686	48 686	4 642	12 495	1 123	5 415	1 851	940	1 710	724
Never married -----	11 589	11 589	1 033	3 398	270	1 193	448	241	423	130
Never married, except separated -----	30 401	30 401	3 092	7 012	689	3 616	1 153	503	1 014	446
Separated -----	897	897	85	294	28	93	39	43	39	14
Widowed -----	1 128	1 128	63	459	22	88	26	43	26	21
Divorced -----	4 671	4 671	369	1 332	114	425	185	110	208	113
Females 15 years and over -----	51 262	51 262	4 698	14 899	947	5 501	1 848	1 051	1 988	778
Never married -----	8 292	8 292	730	2 815	137	853	258	200	436	124
Never married, except separated -----	29 932	29 932	3 091	6 953	661	3 614	1 136	495	1 019	447
Separated -----	1 238	1 238	105	471	20	122	49	49	96	18
Widowed -----	5 843	5 843	273	2 599	60	354	187	188	179	85
Divorced -----	5 957	5 957	499	2 061	69	558	218	119	258	104

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.						Callaway city, Bay County			
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 25	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
	24.3	15.9	5.8	3.1	2.0	4.2	.1	13.4	—	.4
Square kilometers	9.4	6.1	2.3	1.2	.8	1.6	—	5.2	—	.2
AGE										
All persons	7 526	8 150	4 104	3 110	1 797	3 195	—	12 253	—	—
Under 5 years	647	465	262	252	142	171	—	1 079	—	—
5 to 9 years	657	562	280	243	136	208	—	970	—	—
10 to 14 years	512	575	380	241	148	245	—	864	—	—
15 to 19 years	520	650	354	293	132	225	—	900	—	—
20 to 24 years	599	431	261	199	117	131	—	1 060	—	—
25 to 34 years	1 448	1 223	587	439	295	351	—	2 474	—	—
35 to 44 years	1 080	1 373	496	404	195	570	—	1 875	—	—
45 to 54 years	813	1 068	373	261	197	478	—	1 436	—	—
55 to 64 years	602	794	373	301	160	411	—	948	—	—
65 to 74 years	435	555	391	290	147	273	—	445	—	—
75 to 84 years	179	322	258	148	107	118	—	170	—	—
85 years and over	34	132	89	39	21	14	—	32	—	—
3 and 4 years	258	194	93	100	49	74	—	434	—	—
16 years and over	5 610	6 423	3 097	2 306	1 340	2 536	—	9 176	—	—
18 years and over	5 393	6 172	2 960	2 180	1 293	2 432	—	8 830	—	—
21 years and over	5 076	5 787	2 767	2 034	1 217	2 314	—	8 241	—	—
60 years and over	930	1 416	945	627	359	607	—	1 041	—	—
62 years and over	810	1 237	855	561	330	528	—	881	—	—
Median	30.4	36.2	33.8	32.5	32.8	40.5	—	30.0	—	—
Female	3 844	4 230	2 267	1 698	921	1 599	—	6 173	—	—
Under 5 years	327	220	132	123	67	89	—	554	—	—
5 to 9 years	328	277	142	118	76	95	—	478	—	—
10 to 14 years	249	296	187	113	67	112	—	443	—	—
15 to 19 years	258	306	190	165	64	108	—	451	—	—
20 to 24 years	318	203	132	107	61	61	—	549	—	—
25 to 34 years	734	653	312	229	148	174	—	1 237	—	—
35 to 44 years	544	716	260	216	104	300	—	917	—	—
45 to 54 years	423	544	209	150	99	234	—	739	—	—
55 to 64 years	299	418	223	188	81	206	—	461	—	—
65 to 74 years	241	290	250	164	73	148	—	218	—	—
75 to 84 years	105	207	157	97	63	66	—	107	—	—
85 years and over	18	100	73	28	18	6	—	19	—	—
3 and 4 years	134	92	48	46	24	36	—	214	—	—
16 years and over	2 889	3 384	1 759	1 301	695	1 283	—	4 631	—	—
18 years and over	2 783	3 266	1 688	1 234	672	1 235	—	4 447	—	—
21 years and over	2 622	3 082	1 584	1 150	635	1 182	—	4 155	—	—
60 years and over	517	820	607	382	195	320	—	543	—	—
62 years and over	454	725	555	340	181	281	—	461	—	—
Median	30.8	37.3	36.2	34.7	33.3	40.9	—	30.0	—	—
Male	3 682	3 920	1 837	1 412	876	1 596	—	6 080	—	—
Median age	30.1	35.1	30.7	30.2	32.4	40.2	—	30.0	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 526	8 150	4 104	3 110	1 797	3 195	—	12 253	—	—
In households	7 500	7 804	3 825	3 067	1 796	3 195	—	12 249	—	—
Householder	2 832	2 990	1 599	1 117	706	1 207	—	4 612	—	—
Family householder	2 191	2 337	920	789	476	982	—	3 557	—	—
Nonfamily householder	641	653	679	328	230	225	—	1 055	—	—
Living alone	515	541	601	290	195	192	—	880	—	—
Spouse	1 725	1 983	443	489	346	877	—	2 969	—	—
Child	2 374	2 442	1 260	1 057	567	963	—	3 928	—	—
Other relatives	290	197	331	283	104	80	—	372	—	—
Nonrelatives	279	192	192	121	73	68	—	368	—	—
Institutionalized persons	9	346	213	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	17	—	66	2	1	—	—	4	—	—
Persons per household	2.65	2.61	2.39	2.75	2.54	2.65	—	2.66	—	—
Persons per family	3.00	2.98	3.21	3.32	3.14	2.96	—	3.04	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	648	1 009	738	477	275	405	—	647	—	—
In households	643	762	622	444	275	405	—	647	—	—
Householder	420	493	474	322	196	257	—	412	—	—
Nonfamily householder	163	184	252	154	85	81	—	149	—	—
Living alone	156	177	244	146	82	78	—	145	—	—
Spouse	170	210	104	78	60	117	—	158	—	—
Other relatives	47	53	31	25	17	29	—	72	—	—
Nonrelatives	6	6	13	19	2	2	—	5	—	—
Institutionalized persons	5	247	114	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 191	2 337	920	789	476	982	—	3 557	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1 158	1 122	433	373	223	430	—	1 870	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 940	1 875	880	747	445	734	—	3 218	—	—
Married-couple families	1 725	1 983	443	489	346	877	—	2 969	—	—
With own children under 18 years	853	909	166	210	143	380	—	1 461	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 469	1 565	353	420	290	656	—	2 570	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	359	287	422	251	111	73	—	470	—	—
With own children under 18 years	257	178	238	137	75	31	—	336	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	408	262	484	277	148	49	—	543	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 770	3 111	1 376	1 030	660	1 268	—	4 642	—	—
Never married	624	744	537	321	160	252	—	4 033	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 785	2 061	495	520	368	907	—	3 092	—	—
Separated	43	37	58	42	11	10	—	85	—	—
Widowed	47	60	105	43	27	16	—	63	—	—
Divorced	271	209	181	104	94	83	—	369	—	—
Females 15 years and over	2 940	3 437	1 806	1 344	711	1 303	—	4 698	—	—
Never married	426	541	517	325	121	163	—	730	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 792	2 052	511	515	366	904	—	3 091	—	—
Separated	83	42	125	80	25	15	—	105	—	—
Widowed	255	392	392	248	111	111	—	273	—	—
Divorced	384	410	261	176	88	110	—	499	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County								
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.3	.3	.2	9.4	5.6	2.8	1.9	3.4	.8
Square miles .....	.1	.1	.1	3.6	2.2	1.1	.7	1.3	.3
AGE									
All persons	-	-	22	5 356	4 104	3 041	1 758	4 867	504
Under 5 years	-	-	2	305	262	248	141	311	5
5 to 9 years	-	-	2	414	280	237	134	299	3
10 to 14 years	-	-	1	404	380	231	146	230	1
15 to 19 years	-	-	1	453	354	284	128	270	11
20 to 24 years	-	-	1	262	261	195	115	269	53
25 to 34 years	-	-	5	860	587	429	291	795	93
35 to 44 years	-	-	2	947	496	394	190	641	62
45 to 54 years	-	-	2	664	373	258	189	467	26
55 to 64 years	-	-	-	455	373	297	157	512	35
65 to 74 years	-	-	3	330	391	281	144	637	80
75 to 84 years	-	-	3	191	258	148	102	369	108
85 years and over	-	-	-	71	89	39	21	67	27
3 and 4 years	-	-	1	125	93	100	49	127	2
16 years and over	17	4 142	3 097	2 259	1 308	3 973	3 973	495	
18 years and over	16	3 969	2 960	2 136	1 261	3 871	3 871	492	
21 years and over	16	3 711	2 767	1 994	1 187	3 708	3 708	476	
60 years and over	6	817	945	616	350	1 379	1 379	239	
62 years and over	-	714	855	551	321	1 252	1 252	232	
Median	31.5	34.8	33.8	32.7	32.6	39.0	39.0	54.0	
Female	-	-	14	2 822	2 267	1 665	902	2 583	232
Under 5 years	-	-	1	151	132	121	67	154	1
5 to 9 years	-	-	2	201	142	114	75	131	-
10 to 14 years	-	-	1	213	187	110	66	107	-
15 to 19 years	-	-	1	214	190	161	62	136	3
20 to 24 years	-	-	1	133	132	105	60	141	5
25 to 34 years	-	-	3	476	312	224	146	416	6
35 to 44 years	-	-	1	499	260	211	102	311	3
45 to 54 years	-	-	2	333	209	147	94	245	10
55 to 64 years	-	-	-	239	223	186	80	303	21
65 to 74 years	-	-	1	185	250	161	72	359	63
75 to 84 years	-	-	1	122	157	97	60	232	97
85 years and over	-	-	-	56	73	28	18	48	23
3 and 4 years	-	-	-	60	48	46	24	62	-
16 years and over	10	2 219	1 759	1 278	679	2 167	2 167	231	
18 years and over	9	2 134	1 688	1 212	656	2 108	2 108	229	
21 years and over	9	2 010	1 584	1 130	620	2 032	2 032	227	
60 years and over	2	483	607	377	191	823	823	198	
62 years and over	-	431	555	336	177	756	756	192	
Median	29.5	35.5	36.2	34.9	33.1	42.2	42.2	75.5	
Male	-	-	8	2 534	1 837	1 376	856	2 284	272
Median age	-	-	53.0	33.8	30.7	30.3	32.3	36.4	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	-	-	22	5 356	4 104	3 041	1 758	4 867	504
In households	-	-	22	5 214	3 825	2 998	1 757	4 844	313
Householder	-	-	12	1 995	1 599	1 095	689	2 112	262
Family householder	-	-	6	1 538	920	771	467	1 427	31
Nonfamily householder	-	-	6	457	679	324	222	685	231
Living alone	-	-	6	379	601	286	188	605	227
Spouse	-	-	3	1 300	443	481	342	1 215	24
Child	-	-	6	1 667	1 260	1 030	558	1 224	17
Other relatives	-	-	-	118	331	274	99	160	2
Nonrelatives	-	-	1	134	192	118	69	133	8
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	142	213	41	-	23	187
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	66	2	1	-	4
Persons per household	-	-	1.83	2.61	2.39	2.74	2.55	2.29	1.19
Persons per family	-	-	2.50	3.01	3.21	3.32	3.14	2.82	2.39
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	6	592	738	468	267	1 073	215
In households	-	-	6	484	622	435	267	1 053	213
Householder	-	-	4	319	474	315	190	743	203
Nonfamily householder	-	-	3	142	252	151	82	352	191
Living alone	-	-	3	137	244	143	79	344	191
Spouse	-	-	1	130	104	76	59	264	9
Other relatives	-	-	-	32	31	25	16	35	1
Nonrelatives	-	-	1	3	13	19	2	11	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	108	114	33	-	20	2
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	-	-	6	1 538	920	771	467	1 427	31
With own children under 18 years	-	-	4	792	433	360	220	525	6
Number of own children under 18 years	-	-	6	1 322	880	729	441	916	10
Married-couple families	-	-	3	1 300	443	481	342	1 215	24
With own children under 18 years	-	-	1	639	166	205	142	428	5
Number of own children under 18 years	-	-	1	101	353	412	288	767	9
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	3	193	422	245	108	170	6
With own children under 18 years	-	-	3	127	238	133	74	76	1
Number of own children under 18 years	-	-	5	184	484	271	147	118	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	-	-	7	1 976	1 376	1 005	643	1 836	264
Never married	-	-	1	463	537	308	156	356	91
Now married, except separated	-	-	3	1 333	495	512	364	1 261	81
Separated	-	-	-	18	58	41	11	18	21
Widowed	-	-	2	36	105	43	25	62	10
Divorced	-	-	1	126	181	101	87	139	61
Females 15 years and over	-	-	10	2 257	1 806	1 320	694	2 191	231
Never married	-	-	3	366	517	318	117	300	19
Now married, except separated	-	-	3	1 338	511	507	362	1 252	24
Separated	-	-	-	30	125	77	25	27	2
Widowed	-	-	1	247	392	245	106	381	135
Divorced	-	-	3	276	261	173	84	231	51

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City city, Bay County—Con.					Remainder of Bay County			
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	3.1	4.3	2.9	4.2	.8	730.7	434.4	74.4	338.5
Square miles	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.6	.3	282.1	167.7	28.7	130.7
AGE									
All persons	1 395	4 235	4 142	4 259	695	5 371	3 692	5 038	2 646
Under 5 years	83	385	259	318	53	393	273	343	176
5 to 9 years	71	292	253	298	52	453	301	429	174
10 to 14 years	63	270	234	256	61	410	284	405	226
15 to 19 years	68	269	248	308	61	376	240	418	193
20 to 24 years	107	328	265	372	20	348	199	263	207
25 to 34 years	266	696	677	848	74	927	630	889	549
35 to 44 years	172	445	580	654	153	850	519	874	426
45 to 54 years	124	312	434	376	98	629	457	615	298
55 to 64 years	135	382	463	310	57	511	385	410	221
65 to 74 years	156	470	451	282	39	291	283	288	119
75 to 84 years	136	283	227	178	26	157	103	78	47
85 years and over	14	103	51	59	1	26	18	26	10
3 and 4 years	27	151	101	133	24	160	115	146	73
16 years and over	1 171	3 235	3 340	3 328	516	4 032	2 778	3 764	2 037
18 years and over	1 151	3 130	3 251	3 220	491	3 885	2 676	3 622	1 957
21 years and over	1 090	2 956	3 094	3 001	463	3 658	2 555	3 384	1 851
60 years and over	377	1 056	980	692	97	732	572	590	278
62 years and over	350	990	874	626	84	621	498	499	230
Median	36.7	33.2	37.0	31.5	37.2	32.8	33.8	32.5	31.3
Female	748	2 353	2 163	2 197	338	2 667	1 848	2 486	1 224
Under 5 years	46	190	119	140	26	195	126	176	81
5 to 9 years	39	136	128	132	21	219	156	200	75
10 to 14 years	27	132	118	127	28	178	138	192	121
15 to 19 years	35	129	124	148	27	189	102	199	85
20 to 24 years	53	192	142	209	8	181	110	134	78
25 to 34 years	122	375	332	413	42	488	329	467	258
35 to 44 years	85	250	283	344	79	412	251	440	198
45 to 54 years	64	183	237	193	42	287	231	296	141
55 to 64 years	79	228	244	163	27	250	198	191	108
65 to 74 years	100	278	260	178	22	163	144	138	54
75 to 84 years	90	185	141	104	15	85	56	38	18
85 years and over	8	75	35	46	1	20	7	15	7
3 and 4 years	17	74	44	57	14	83	48	72	36
16 years and over	630	1 874	1 767	1 771	255	2 033	1 401	1 870	937
18 years and over	620	1 832	1 724	1 720	247	1 953	1 361	1 794	899
21 years and over	594	1 730	1 644	1 605	235	1 843	1 299	1 691	854
60 years and over	240	661	564	427	53	391	295	289	134
62 years and over	225	619	511	391	48	340	258	240	112
Median	41.0	35.8	38.8	33.4	37.6	32.8	33.9	32.5	32.0
Male	647	1 882	1 979	2 062	357	2 704	1 844	2 552	1 422
Median age	33.5	30.5	35.4	29.8	36.6	32.8	33.8	32.6	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 395	4 235	4 142	4 259	695	5 371	3 692	5 038	2 646
In households	1 386	4 065	4 142	4 196	695	5 370	3 655	5 038	2 398
Householder	680	1 755	1 806	1 802	246	1 948	1 319	1 772	876
Family householder	369	1 120	1 172	1 115	191	1 570	1 051	1 464	704
Nonfamily householder	311	635	634	687	55	378	268	308	172
Living alone	268	569	547	554	52	329	228	246	143
Spouse	259	670	921	789	181	1 344	907	1 289	632
Child	292	1 297	1 060	1 197	246	1 736	1 136	1 651	775
Other relatives	70	189	182	155	15	196	201	173	66
Nonrelatives	85	154	173	253	7	146	92	153	49
Institutionalized persons	7	170	—	63	—	—	30	—	243
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	5
Persons per household	2.04	2.32	2.29	2.33	2.83	2.76	2.77	2.84	2.74
Persons per family	2.68	2.93	2.85	2.92	3.31	3.09	3.14	3.13	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	306	856	729	519	66	474	404	392	176
In households	306	700	729	465	66	474	398	392	163
Householder	217	508	496	326	45	302	272	238	103
Nonfamily householder	106	253	229	151	25	100	102	76	27
Living alone	103	249	219	148	24	99	99	71	24
Spouse	68	148	185	110	14	126	82	107	42
Other relatives	18	38	37	27	14	38	38	36	15
Nonrelatives	3	6	11	2	—	8	6	11	3
Institutionalized persons	—	156	—	54	—	—	6	—	13
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	369	1 120	1 172	1 115	191	1 570	1 051	1 464	704
With own children under 18 years	127	546	456	542	112	781	492	756	374
Number of own children under 18 years	203	993	785	946	203	1 372	895	1 297	636
Married-couple families	259	670	921	789	181	1 344	907	1 289	632
With own children under 18 years	76	237	350	338	104	661	412	653	326
Number of own children under 18 years	129	415	609	577	190	1 178	753	1 124	554
Female householder, no husband present	80	396	202	276	4	162	105	117	48
With own children under 18 years	36	278	91	183	4	84	60	69	34
Number of own children under 18 years	51	527	154	331	8	129	110	111	60
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	542	1 393	1 598	1 589	266	2 040	1 406	1 943	1 123
Never married	158	406	380	486	56	378	284	377	270
Now married, except separated	277	704	959	839	184	1 400	957	1 322	689
Separated	12	43	34	36	2	32	19	27	28
Widowed	23	68	49	30	6	32	32	29	22
Divorced	72	172	176	198	18	198	114	188	114
Females 15 years and over	636	1 895	1 798	1 798	263	2 075	1 428	1 918	947
Never married	101	400	272	367	35	267	174	284	137
Now married, except separated	278	713	953	827	185	1 403	956	1 324	661
Separated	19	79	34	51	2	34	29	32	20
Widowed	132	394	300	240	26	173	154	117	60
Divorced	106	309	239	313	15	198	115	161	69

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.								
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	53.5	112.5	11.3	5.0	3.5	4.7	6.5	24.2	19.8
Square miles	20.7	43.4	4.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	9.3	7.6
AGE									
All persons	1 012	4 321	2 027	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907	7 504	11 358
Under 5 years	48	615	153	312	160	530	159	645	706
5 to 9 years	31	453	160	303	187	507	149	655	835
10 to 14 years	48	316	138	284	195	420	97	511	909
15 to 19 years	53	255	161	274	211	429	124	519	939
20 to 24 years	36	663	127	372	167	435	150	598	585
25 to 34 years	133	1 420	359	948	328	902	394	1 443	1 631
35 to 44 years	129	501	295	555	290	697	226	1 078	1 985
45 to 54 years	128	70	263	526	308	487	196	811	1 435
55 to 64 years	148	19	171	515	303	406	188	602	1 138
65 to 74 years	193	8	125	376	241	239	156	432	758
75 to 84 years	57	1	56	111	124	91	60	176	350
85 years and over	8	—	19	22	19	12	8	34	87
3 and 4 years	19	276	64	117	64	197	59	257	316
16 years and over	872	2 893	1 543	3 645	1 942	3 598	1 480	5 593	8 715
18 years and over	850	2 831	1 480	3 553	1 857	3 429	1 436	5 377	8 320
21 years and over	830	2 585	1 402	3 351	1 745	3 189	1 338	5 060	7 805
60 years and over	326	14	277	750	536	525	318	924	1 752
62 years and over	301	13	247	643	479	448	273	804	1 542
Median	47.2	24.1	32.6	32.6	35.5	27.8	31.2	30.4	35.4
Female	512	1 793	1 017	2 289	1 342	2 688	991	3 830	5 797
Under 5 years	20	294	85	159	87	262	90	326	355
5 to 9 years	15	226	65	139	93	232	76	326	389
10 to 14 years	26	147	64	143	111	206	47	248	436
15 to 19 years	27	94	85	119	101	222	67	257	458
20 to 24 years	15	223	64	181	87	240	82	317	271
25 to 34 years	66	575	172	465	155	480	202	731	875
35 to 44 years	67	190	155	266	152	371	105	543	1 029
45 to 54 years	71	30	125	272	164	273	110	421	745
55 to 64 years	70	7	88	269	165	210	85	299	576
65 to 74 years	100	6	62	192	146	130	89	240	393
75 to 84 years	30	1	37	70	72	52	32	104	213
85 years and over	5	—	15	14	9	10	6	18	57
3 and 4 years	10	135	35	65	38	97	29	134	156
16 years and over	444	1 106	785	1 825	1 023	1 940	766	2 879	4 531
18 years and over	432	1 076	756	1 782	983	1 848	741	2 774	4 322
21 years and over	423	1 007	712	1 692	929	1 724	689	2 613	4 088
60 years and over	167	9	158	408	309	297	165	515	951
62 years and over	155	9	141	358	278	249	144	452	839
Median	47.6	23.4	33.4	33.4	36.8	28.7	31.0	30.8	36.1
Male	500	2 528	1 010	2 309	1 191	2 467	916	3 674	5 561
Median age	46.4	24.4	31.8	31.9	33.8	26.8	31.5	30.1	34.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 012	4 321	2 027	4 598	2 533	5 155	1 907	7 504	11 358
In households	1 006	3 348	1 989	4 598	2 531	5 155	1 907	7 478	11 312
Householder	467	921	703	1 923	993	1 831	791	2 820	4 147
Family householder	324	914	581	1 355	694	1 413	549	2 185	3 322
Nonfamily householder	143	7	122	568	299	418	242	635	825
Living alone	125	4	98	480	268	355	216	509	719
Spouse	290	861	506	1 102	473	972	430	1 722	2 824
Child	185	1 523	637	1 232	777	1 918	513	2 368	3 715
Other relatives	37	35	73	165	182	248	84	290	394
Nonrelatives	27	8	70	176	106	186	89	278	232
Institutionalized persons	—	100	38	—	—	—	—	9	46
Other persons in group quarters	6	873	—	—	2	—	—	17	—
Persons per household	2.15	3.64	2.83	2.39	2.55	2.82	2.41	2.65	2.73
Persons per family	2.58	3.65	3.09	2.84	3.06	3.22	2.87	3.00	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	258	9	200	509	384	342	224	642	1 195
In households	257	8	169	509	384	342	224	637	1 150
Householder	160	—	103	341	283	235	154	416	745
Nonfamily householder	59	—	31	124	138	98	68	160	290
Living alone	56	—	27	121	132	94	67	153	279
Spouse	87	—	44	137	71	75	56	169	298
Other relatives	9	8	17	27	24	30	10	47	98
Nonrelatives	1	—	5	4	6	2	4	5	9
Institutionalized persons	—	1	31	—	—	—	—	5	45
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	324	914	581	1 355	694	1 413	549	2 185	3 322
With own children under 18 years	92	766	281	578	295	826	255	1 154	1 606
Number of own children under 18 years	142	1 480	499	948	562	1 555	411	1 934	2 810
Morried-couple families	290	861	506	1 102	473	972	430	1 722	2 824
With own children under 18 years	70	715	244	435	171	507	183	852	1 332
Number of own children under 18 years	107	1 390	430	723	318	966	296	1 468	2 385
Female householder, no husband present	29	37	60	183	171	367	90	356	392
With own children under 18 years	20	35	31	104	101	274	53	254	222
Number of own children under 18 years	32	62	61	165	200	514	83	403	348
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	434	1 811	773	1 851	940	1 710	724	2 763	4 291
Never married	64	593	160	448	241	423	130	623	942
Now married, except separated	302	1 093	524	1 153	503	1 014	446	1 782	2 910
Separated	10	24	8	39	43	39	14	43	52
Widowed	16	2	25	26	43	26	21	45	94
Divorced	42	99	56	185	110	208	113	270	293
Females 15 years and over	451	1 126	803	1 848	1 051	1 988	778	2 930	4 617
Never married	47	181	123	258	200	436	124	423	742
Now married, except separated	300	891	523	1 136	495	1 019	447	1 789	2 904
Separated	2	5	17	49	49	96	18	83	77
Widowed	50	11	81	187	188	179	85	254	448
Divorced	52	38	59	218	119	258	104	381	446

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.							
	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 18 (pt.)	Troct 25 (pt.)	Troct 26	Troct 26.99	Troct 27
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	6.5	.3	.2	.1	3.3	32.0	—	62.6
Square miles	2.5	.1	.1	—	1.3	12.3	—	24.2
AGE								
All persons	2 794	—	69	39	2 500	11 149	82	6 568
Under 5 years	160	—	4	1	118	659	—	310
5 to 9 years	148	—	6	2	156	607	—	333
10 to 14 years	171	—	10	2	184	580	—	305
15 to 19 years	197	—	9	4	164	615	19	356
20 to 24 years	169	—	4	2	111	822	37	275
25 to 34 years	363	—	10	4	277	2 353	18	974
35 to 44 years	426	—	10	5	417	1 610	7	900
45 to 54 years	404	—	3	8	380	1 134	—	744
55 to 64 years	339	—	4	3	354	1 306	—	1 039
65 to 74 years	225	—	9	3	234	1 094	—	980
75 to 84 years	131	—	—	5	92	323	—	296
85 years and over	61	—	—	—	13	46	—	56
3 and 4 years	69	—	—	—	50	253	—	122
16 years and over	2 281	—	47	32	2 020	9 201	82	5 546
18 years and over	2 203	—	44	32	1 941	8 979	82	5 413
21 years and over	2 076	—	40	30	1 851	8 525	51	5 191
60 years and over	599	—	11	9	510	2 148	—	1 890
62 years and over	523	—	10	9	444	1 889	—	1 690
Median	39.7	—	26.8	41.8	41.5	34.7	22.3	42.9
Female	1 408	—	33	19	1 261	5 455	—	3 315
Under 5 years	69	—	2	—	63	323	—	144
5 to 9 years	76	—	4	1	74	288	—	163
10 to 14 years	83	—	3	1	84	269	—	139
15 to 19 years	92	—	4	2	81	318	—	161
20 to 24 years	70	—	2	1	53	385	—	132
25 to 34 years	177	—	5	2	132	1 086	—	475
35 to 44 years	217	—	5	2	221	787	—	450
45 to 54 years	211	—	3	5	192	571	—	412
55 to 64 years	179	—	2	1	179	679	—	541
65 to 74 years	105	—	3	1	126	539	—	492
75 to 84 years	85	—	—	3	51	181	—	164
85 years and over	44	—	—	—	5	29	—	42
3 and 4 years	32	—	—	—	22	140	—	60
16 years and over	1 165	—	23	16	1 028	4 513	—	2 829
18 years and over	1 132	—	22	16	988	4 409	—	2 777
21 years and over	1 072	—	20	15	947	4 177	—	2 669
60 years and over	337	—	5	4	267	1 095	—	989
62 years and over	294	—	4	4	233	966	—	878
Median	41.4	—	30.3	48.5	41.8	35.5	—	44.8
Male	1 386	—	36	20	1 239	5 694	82	3 253
Median age	37.2	—	25.5	41.5	41.0	34.0	22.3	41.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 794	—	69	39	2 500	11 149	82	6 568
In households	2 590	—	69	39	2 500	10 881	—	6 543
Householder	995	—	22	17	961	4 831	—	2 936
Family householder	799	—	18	9	791	3 158	—	2 023
Nonfamily householder	196	—	4	8	170	1 673	—	913
Living alone	162	—	4	7	140	1 309	—	768
Spouse	683	—	8	4	696	2 658	—	1 755
Child	775	—	27	9	717	2 538	—	202
Other relatives	79	—	9	5	65	259	—	234
Nonrelatives	58	—	3	4	61	595	—	—
Institutionalized persons	204	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	258	82	25
Persons per household	2.60	—	3.14	2.29	2.60	2.25	—	2.23
Persons per family	2.92	—	3.44	3.00	2.87	2.73	—	2.67
Persons 65 years and over	417	—	9	8	339	1 463	—	1 332
In households	278	—	9	8	339	1 438	—	1 328
Householder	174	—	7	6	212	918	—	866
Nonfamily householder	42	—	3	3	56	324	—	312
Living alone	40	—	3	3	54	304	—	301
Spouse	80	—	2	1	103	441	—	407
Other relatives	21	—	—	—	2	60	—	43
Nonrelatives	3	—	—	—	—	19	—	12
Institutionalized persons	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	799	—	18	9	791	3 158	—	2 023
With own children under 18 years	330	—	13	3	318	1 218	—	630
Number of own children under 18 years	553	—	18	4	531	2 010	—	1 048
Married-couple families	683	—	8	4	696	2 658	—	1 755
With own children under 18 years	270	—	5	1	276	908	—	509
Number of own children under 18 years	464	—	8	2	466	1 530	—	867
Female householder, no husband present	94	—	6	3	69	363	—	205
With own children under 18 years	51	—	4	1	27	238	—	97
Number of own children under 18 years	78	—	6	1	41	371	—	152
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 135	—	25	17	1 002	4 728	82	2 751
Never married	281	—	13	4	196	1 142	60	529
Now married, except separated	728	—	8	4	723	2 887	15	1 837
Separated	19	—	1	—	8	81	—	30
Widowed	24	—	—	2	10	88	—	69
Divorced	83	—	3	7	65	530	6	286
Females 15 years and over	1 180	—	24	17	1 040	4 575	—	2 869
Never married	175	—	7	4	128	707	—	330
Now married, except separated	714	—	8	4	719	2 777	—	1 818
Separated	12	—	3	—	13	77	—	46
Widowed	145	—	3	5	85	383	—	363
Divorced	134	—	3	4	95	631	—	312

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponoma City, FL MSA	Boy County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boy County			
		Total	Calloway city	Ponoma City city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
AGE								
All persons	109 570	109 570	10 368	25 954	12 274	4 126	1 596	3 805
Under 5 years	7 475	7 475	867	1 551	1 010	256	87	337
5 to 9 years	7 534	7 534	790	1 571	930	254	103	327
10 to 14 years	6 950	6 950	715	1 446	840	253	94	272
15 to 19 years	7 264	7 264	739	1 634	888	253	119	282
20 to 24 years	7 477	7 477	882	1 653	1 003	330	106	318
25 to 34 years	19 485	19 485	2 025	4 372	2 359	791	199	655
35 to 44 years	16 051	16 051	1 548	3 702	1 827	499	193	517
45 to 54 years	12 379	12 379	1 300	2 691	1 551	490	223	410
55 to 64 years	11 110	11 110	890	2 516	1 056	497	222	365
65 to 74 years	8 899	8 899	418	2 652	542	371	159	224
75 to 84 years	4 035	4 035	164	1 711	220	110	80	88
85 years and over	911	911	30	455	48	22	11	10
3 and 4 years	3 066	3 066	345	628	402	97	38	135
16 years and over	86 199	86 199	7 874	21 055	9 341	3 316	1 290	2 807
18 years and over	83 429	83 429	7 586	20 452	8 993	3 231	1 236	2 702
21 years and over	78 821	78 821	7 093	19 423	8 429	3 046	1 171	2 530
60 years and over	19 421	19 421	983	6 201	1 255	736	362	490
62 years and over	17 185	17 185	832	5 643	1 076	636	318	416
Median	34.2	34.2	30.8	36.8	31.1	33.9	39.8	30.3
Female	55 048	55 048	5 162	13 646	6 110	2 026	837	1 910
Under 5 years	3 701	3 701	448	746	528	129	46	168
5 to 9 years	3 623	3 623	394	737	453	121	61	146
10 to 14 years	3 334	3 334	373	707	430	127	54	121
15 to 19 years	3 492	3 492	375	798	452	109	57	137
20 to 24 years	3 624	3 624	450	851	511	154	52	164
25 to 34 years	9 511	9 511	978	2 158	1 137	383	85	326
35 to 44 years	7 914	7 914	730	1 866	874	225	102	255
45 to 54 years	6 284	6 284	657	1 376	773	250	112	224
55 to 64 years	5 711	5 711	431	1 385	514	257	118	186
65 to 74 years	4 766	4 766	204	1 563	265	188	98	123
75 to 84 years	2 455	2 455	104	1 118	141	69	48	51
85 years and over	633	633	18	341	32	14	4	9
3 and 4 years	1 536	1 536	176	302	208	54	22	71
16 years and over	43 706	43 706	3 897	11 296	4 632	1 631	660	1 444
18 years and over	42 362	42 362	3 743	11 004	4 452	1 592	637	1 394
21 years and over	40 175	40 175	3 497	10 492	4 166	1 509	608	1 312
60 years and over	10 790	10 790	511	3 803	664	398	209	279
62 years and over	9 630	9 630	434	3 507	572	352	184	233
Median	35.3	35.3	30.5	39.4	31.0	34.7	41.6	31.5
Male	54 522	54 522	5 206	12 308	6 164	2 100	759	1 895
Median age	33.2	33.2	31.0	34.6	31.2	33.0	38.3	29.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	109 570	109 570	10 368	25 954	12 274	4 126	1 596	3 805
In households	107 393	107 393	10 366	25 243	12 235	4 126	1 594	3 805
Householder	43 387	43 387	4 023	11 161	4 698	1 755	655	1 438
Family householder	31 536	31 536	3 110	7 125	3 668	1 243	468	1 087
Nonfamily householder	11 851	11 851	913	4 036	1 030	512	187	351
Living alone	9 991	9 991	764	3 499	860	431	167	300
Spouse	26 126	26 126	2 528	5 628	3 005	978	354	798
Child	30 770	30 770	3 219	6 623	3 805	1 077	435	1 265
Other relatives	3 486	3 486	288	855	354	150	83	170
Nonrelatives	3 624	3 624	308	976	373	166	67	134
Institutionalized persons	1 135	1 135	—	658	37	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1 042	1 042	2	53	2	—	2	—
Persons per household	2.49	2.49	2.62	2.27	2.64	2.38	2.45	2.69
Persons per family	2.93	2.93	3.00	2.86	3.01	2.82	2.90	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	13 845	13 845	612	4 818	810	503	250	322
In households	13 196	13 196	612	4 392	780	503	250	322
Householder	8 830	8 830	393	3 122	495	338	184	221
Nonfamily householder	3 640	3 640	144	1 576	175	124	89	95
Living alone	3 519	3 519	140	1 539	167	121	85	91
Spouse	3 451	3 451	155	1 017	199	136	48	72
Other relatives	769	769	59	206	76	25	15	27
Nonrelatives	146	146	5	47	10	4	3	2
Institutionalized persons	618	618	—	425	30	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	31	31	—	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	31 536	31 536	3 110	7 125	3 668	1 243	468	1 087
With own children under 18 years	14 214	14 214	1 553	2 998	1 817	502	183	570
Number of own children under 18 years	24 113	24 113	2 618	5 043	3 076	804	308	989
Married-couple families	26 477	26 477	2 643	5 688	3 135	1 022	363	825
With own children under 18 years	11 354	11 354	1 238	2 245	1 469	383	126	405
Number of own children under 18 years	19 637	19 637	2 115	3 865	2 509	624	217	714
Female householder, no husband present	3 848	3 848	367	1 153	419	156	74	201
With own children under 18 years	2 237	2 237	254	623	281	81	40	129
Number of own children under 18 years	3 527	3 527	415	975	471	124	58	217
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	43 221	43 221	4 049	9 930	4 795	1 714	636	1 394
Never married	9 619	9 619	856	2 403	1 006	416	130	307
Now married, except separated	27 830	27 830	2 741	5 956	3 251	1 064	382	859
Separated	675	675	67	169	75	37	21	30
Widowed	929	929	61	318	84	26	22	176
Divorced	4 168	4 168	324	1 084	379	171	81	176
Females 15 years and over	44 390	44 390	3 947	11 456	4 699	1 649	676	1 475
Never married	6 334	6 334	565	1 751	678	230	88	233
Now married, except separated	27 105	27 105	2 624	5 865	3 117	1 011	366	838
Separated	806	806	84	206	100	39	25	51
Widowed	5 050	5 050	247	2 045	323	181	123	159
Divorced	5 095	5 095	427	1 589	481	188	74	194

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Bay County—Con.				Collaway city, Bay County	Pomona City city, Bay County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	6 912	7 718	815	1 124	10 368	815	1 124
Under 5 years	574	439	23	69	867	23	69
5 to 9 years	598	520	35	70	790	35	70
10 to 14 years	445	545	32	55	715	32	55
15 to 19 years	465	618	56	71	739	56	71
20 to 24 years	540	402	93	73	882	93	73
25 to 34 years	1 332	1 153	189	154	2 025	189	154
35 to 44 years	994	1 297	107	141	1 548	107	141
45 to 54 years	764	1 029	73	110	1 300	73	110
55 to 64 years	577	777	36	129	890	36	129
65 to 74 years	416	536	55	146	418	55	146
75 to 84 years	175	294	71	81	164	71	81
85 years and over	32	108	45	25	30	45	25
3 and 4 years	231	185	11	31	345	11	31
16 years and over	5 203	6 094	709	912	7 874	709	912
18 years and over	5 011	5 853	693	884	7 586	693	884
21 years and over	4 728	5 489	653	845	7 093	653	845
60 years and over	898	1 335	190	327	983	190	327
62 years and over	782	1 163	181	294	832	181	294
Median	30.9	36.4	33.4	39.4	30.8	33.4	39.4
Female	3 495	4 000	423	594	5 162	423	594
Under 5 years	291	207	11	36	448	11	36
5 to 9 years	294	254	16	29	394	16	29
10 to 14 years	212	282	15	27	373	15	27
15 to 19 years	227	288	28	37	375	28	37
20 to 24 years	285	189	46	31	450	46	31
25 to 34 years	665	616	81	73	978	81	73
35 to 44 years	494	680	49	68	730	49	68
45 to 54 years	391	527	33	53	657	33	53
55 to 64 years	289	407	15	75	431	15	75
65 to 74 years	228	284	42	91	204	42	91
75 to 84 years	103	187	50	56	104	50	56
85 years and over	16	79	37	18	18	37	18
3 and 4 years	121	89	8	16	176	8	16
16 years and over	2 649	3 206	371	490	3 897	371	490
18 years and over	2 557	3 096	364	477	3 743	364	477
21 years and over	2 417	2 922	346	458	3 497	346	458
60 years and over	497	766	138	209	511	138	209
62 years and over	435	676	135	191	434	135	191
Median	31.3	37.5	37.9	44.0	30.5	37.9	44.0
Male	3 417	3 718	392	530	5 206	392	530
Median age	30.6	35.3	30.8	35.4	31.0	30.8	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	6 912	7 718	815	1 124	10 368	815	1 124
In households	6 887	7 465	610	1 085	10 366	610	1 085
Householder	2 636	2 874	347	454	4 023	347	454
Family householder	2 033	2 251	136	304	3 110	136	304
Nonfamily householder	603	623	211	150	913	211	150
Living alone	486	512	177	132	764	177	132
Spouse	1 628	1 917	94	220	2 528	94	220
Child	2 110	2 312	116	289	3 219	116	289
Other relatives	253	181	10	72	288	10	72
Nonrelatives	260	181	43	50	308	43	50
Institutionalized persons	9	253	158	39	—	158	39
Other persons in group quarters	16	—	47	—	2	47	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.60	1.81	2.43	2.62	1.81	2.43
Persons per family	2.98	2.96	2.74	2.97	3.00	2.74	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	623	938	171	252	612	171	252
In households	618	750	75	220	612	75	220
Householder	403	486	54	156	393	54	156
Nonfamily householder	155	182	31	76	144	31	76
Living alone	150	175	31	73	140	31	73
Spouse	166	208	19	42	155	19	42
Other relatives	46	50	2	11	59	2	11
Nonrelatives	3	6	—	11	5	—	11
Institutionalized persons	5	188	95	32	—	95	32
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	2 033	2 251	136	304	3 110	136	304
With own children under 18 years	1 046	1 064	60	114	1 553	60	114
Number of own children under 18 years	1 731	1 769	97	206	2 618	97	206
Married-couple families	1 646	1 922	99	228	2 643	99	228
With own children under 18 years	801	868	36	84	1 238	36	84
Number of own children under 18 years	1 257	1 488	61	147	2 115	61	147
Female householder, no husband present	289	269	30	59	367	30	59
With own children under 18 years	200	166	20	20	254	20	20
Number of own children under 18 years	315	239	31	38	415	31	38
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 597	2 957	344	428	4 049	344	428
Never married	565	698	148	108	856	148	108
Now married, except separated	1 697	1 988	111	238	2 741	111	238
Separated	36	27	11	9	67	11	9
Widowed	41	51	11	20	61	11	20
Divorced	258	193	63	53	324	63	53
Females 15 years and over	2 698	3 257	381	502	3 947	381	502
Never married	362	493	108	63	565	108	63
Now married, except separated	1 687	1 983	118	229	2 624	118	229
Separated	65	34	7	11	84	7	11
Widowed	239	358	90	129	247	90	129
Divorced	345	389	58	70	427	58	70

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponoma City city, Bay County—Con.		Remainder of Bay County					
	Tract 22	Tract 24	Tract 7	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
AGE								
All persons	2 823	3 787	3 374	4 126	1 596	3 805	6 893	10 274
Under 5 years	198	252	502	256	87	337	572	638
5 to 9 years	145	235	371	254	103	327	596	746
10 to 14 years	130	208	241	253	94	272	444	781
15 to 19 years	130	263	184	253	119	282	465	806
20 to 24 years	189	326	512	330	106	318	539	519
25 to 34 years	492	757	1 110	791	199	655	1 329	1 492
35 to 44 years	314	595	376	499	193	517	992	1 794
45 to 54 years	228	349	61	490	223	410	762	1 323
55 to 64 years	300	293	12	497	222	365	577	1 056
65 to 74 years	371	274	4	371	159	224	413	707
75 to 84 years	242	177	1	110	80	88	172	331
85 years and over	84	58	—	22	11	10	32	81
3 and 4 years	84	97	223	97	38	135	230	288
16 years and over	2 324	3 042	2 228	3 316	1 290	2 807	5 189	7 943
18 years and over	2 270	2 951	2 185	3 231	1 236	2 702	4 997	7 611
21 years and over	2 192	2 763	1 997	3 046	1 171	2 530	4 714	7 154
60 years and over	857	675	7	736	362	490	892	1 638
62 years and over	807	611	6	636	318	416	776	1 447
Median	38.5	32.8	24.0	33.9	39.8	30.3	30.9	35.8
Female	1 569	1 934	1 383	2 026	837	1 910	3 484	5 231
Under 5 years	105	107	237	129	46	168	290	321
5 to 9 years	70	102	185	121	61	146	292	355
10 to 14 years	57	102	109	127	54	121	211	371
15 to 19 years	64	124	65	109	57	137	227	391
20 to 24 years	103	182	178	154	52	164	284	241
25 to 34 years	247	358	438	383	85	326	664	799
35 to 44 years	174	305	141	225	102	255	493	922
45 to 54 years	127	176	23	250	112	224	389	677
55 to 64 years	180	155	3	257	118	186	289	531
65 to 74 years	218	174	3	188	98	123	227	370
75 to 84 years	164	104	1	69	48	51	102	198
85 years and over	60	45	—	14	4	9	16	55
3 and 4 years	43	42	108	54	22	71	121	139
16 years and over	1 328	1 602	837	1 631	660	1 444	2 642	4 112
18 years and over	1 305	1 563	819	1 592	637	1 394	2 550	3 939
21 years and over	1 257	1 461	767	1 509	608	1 312	2 410	3 729
60 years and over	546	417	5	398	209	279	495	886
62 years and over	511	382	5	352	184	233	433	787
Median	42.7	34.8	23.2	34.7	41.6	31.5	31.3	36.5
Male	1 254	1 853	1 991	2 100	759	1 895	3 409	5 043
Median age	34.5	31.0	24.5	33.0	38.3	29.4	30.6	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 823	3 787	3 374	4 126	1 596	3 805	6 893	10 274
In households	2 684	3 726	2 661	4 126	1 594	3 805	6 868	10 229
Householder	1 283	1 657	740	1 755	655	1 438	2 625	3 810
Family householder	774	999	733	1 243	468	1 087	2 028	3 043
Nonfamily householder	509	658	7	512	187	351	597	767
Living alone	458	538	4	431	167	300	480	669
Spouse	546	728	685	978	354	798	1 626	2 637
Child	673	978	1 212	1 077	435	1 265	2 105	3 269
Other relatives	84	128	19	150	83	170	253	313
Nonrelatives	98	235	5	166	67	134	259	200
Institutionalized persons	139	61	83	—	—	—	9	45
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	630	—	2	—	16	—
Persons per household	2.10	2.25	3.61	2.38	2.45	2.69	2.63	2.69
Persons per family	2.69	2.85	3.63	2.82	2.90	3.11	2.98	3.05
persons 65 years and over	697	509	5	503	250	322	617	1 119
In households	568	456	4	503	250	322	612	1 074
Householder	408	321	—	338	184	221	399	687
Nonfamily householder	202	149	—	124	89	95	152	268
Living alone	200	146	—	121	85	91	147	258
Spouse	128	107	—	136	48	72	165	289
Other relatives	28	26	4	25	15	27	46	89
Nonrelatives	4	2	—	4	3	2	2	9
Institutionalized persons	129	53	1	—	—	—	5	45
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	774	999	733	1 243	468	1 087	2 028	3 043
With own children under 18 years	328	455	608	502	183	570	1 043	1 440
Number of own children under 18 years	523	758	1 183	804	308	989	1 726	2 494
Married-couple families	543	738	701	1 022	363	825	1 643	2 644
With own children under 18 years	186	305	577	383	126	405	800	1 225
Number of own children under 18 years	311	506	1 129	624	217	714	1 356	2 176
Female householder, no husband present	190	214	18	156	74	201	287	312
With own children under 18 years	119	130	17	81	40	129	198	174
Number of own children under 18 years	179	216	31	124	58	217	311	260
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 013	1 469	1 408	1 714	636	1 394	2 590	3 925
Never married	239	432	437	416	130	307	564	812
Now married, except separated	568	783	878	1 064	382	859	1 694	2 723
Separated	19	33	17	37	21	30	36	42
Widowed	50	30	2	26	22	22	39	81
Divorced	137	191	74	171	81	176	257	267
Females 15 years and over	1 337	1 623	852	1 649	676	1 475	2 691	4 184
Never married	191	308	118	230	88	233	361	625
Now married, except separated	579	758	702	1 011	366	838	1 685	2 703
Separated	32	38	4	39	25	51	65	55
Widowed	311	233	5	181	123	159	238	406
Divorced	224	286	23	188	74	194	342	395

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Colloway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17
AGE										
All persons	13 713	13 713	1 223	7 500	1 273	830	1 094	420	3 201	1 896
Under 5 years	1 417	1 417	166	720	173	63	166	52	224	173
5 to 9 years	1 299	1 299	122	661	130	71	147	46	234	164
10 to 14 years	1 348	1 348	92	742	96	89	122	48	339	175
15 to 19 years	1 306	1 306	92	740	96	81	118	37	290	215
20 to 24 years	1 104	1 104	122	510	127	56	101	38	163	122
25 to 34 years	2 427	2 427	317	1 091	330	111	198	87	381	269
35 to 44 years	1 741	1 741	192	890	198	85	150	54	379	248
45 to 54 years	950	950	78	560	80	76	59	25	291	145
55 to 64 years	839	839	23	613	24	70	22	13	337	165
65 to 74 years	760	760	14	580	14	76	6	15	335	139
75 to 84 years	401	401	4	308	4	44	3	4	185	67
85 years and over	121	121	1	85	1	8	2	1	43	14
3 and 4 years	520	520	69	264	74	22	52	18	76	65
16 years and over	9 347	9 347	813	5 215	843	583	626	268	2 336	1 337
18 years and over	8 828	8 828	782	4 918	810	553	573	253	2 219	1 242
21 years and over	8 120	8 120	732	4 512	759	514	522	229	2 070	1 140
60 years and over	1 692	1 692	26	1 288	26	164	18	23	751	292
62 years and over	1 520	1 520	25	1 154	25	152	18	20	670	261
Median	26.5	26.5	25.6	28.8	25.5	29.9	19.6	24.1	34.3	29.5
Female										
All persons	7 296	7 296	615	4 144	639	451	633	238	1 793	1 048
Under 5 years	694	694	86	349	89	37	82	27	110	82
5 to 9 years	624	624	59	329	60	29	68	29	118	83
10 to 14 years	688	688	41	369	44	51	74	26	170	79
15 to 19 years	686	686	43	397	46	39	70	23	156	123
20 to 24 years	588	588	72	288	74	31	72	20	83	73
25 to 34 years	1 308	1 308	170	621	176	63	124	51	221	148
35 to 44 years	886	886	84	478	87	43	93	29	205	137
45 to 54 years	555	555	37	340	39	44	34	16	172	91
55 to 64 years	495	495	12	379	13	39	11	4	208	110
65 to 74 years	443	443	8	346	8	46	3	10	208	71
75 to 84 years	235	235	2	180	2	24	1	2	107	41
85 years and over	94	94	1	68	1	5	1	1	35	10
3 and 4 years	253	253	30	125	32	15	23	9	37	28
16 years and over	5 136	5 136	418	3 009	434	322	393	154	1 359	776
18 years and over	4 850	4 850	402	2 854	416	306	357	144	1 297	724
21 years and over	4 484	4 484	376	2 629	390	285	325	130	1 215	662
60 years and over	1 019	1 019	17	784	17	95	9	14	468	171
62 years and over	913	913	16	701	16	89	9	13	419	147
Median	28.0	28.0	25.5	30.8	25.4	31.4	21.6	24.0	36.6	31.3
Male										
Median age	6 417	6 417	608	3 356	634	379	461	182	1 408	848
25.1	25.1	25.7	25.7	25.5	27.6	27.6	16.3	24.2	30.8	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	13 713	13 713	1 223	7 500	1 273	830	1 094	420	3 201	1 896
In households	13 100	13 100	1 221	7 309	1 271	830	1 094	419	3 137	1 892
Householder	4 622	4 622	443	2 650	456	314	344	149	1 232	644
Family householder	3 340	3 340	332	1 815	342	207	285	119	770	468
Nonfamily householder	1 282	1 282	111	835	114	107	59	30	462	176
Living alone	1 128	1 128	95	743	95	98	48	24	419	157
Spouse	1 659	1 659	219	807	226	97	110	50	338	248
Child	5 289	5 289	477	2 853	497	292	536	186	1 103	728
Other relatives	1 024	1 024	40	690	45	91	61	21	319	204
Nonrelatives	506	506	42	309	47	36	43	13	145	68
Institutionalized persons	363	363	—	174	—	—	—	—	50	2
Other persons in group quarters	250	250	2	17	2	—	—	1	14	2
Persons per household	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.76	2.86	2.64	3.18	2.86	2.55	2.94
Persons per family	3.40	3.40	3.31	3.40	3.34	3.31	3.47	3.19	3.28	3.52
Persons 65 years and over	1 282	1 282	19	973	19	128	11	20	563	220
In households	1 177	1 177	19	914	19	128	11	20	546	219
Householder	892	892	13	698	13	95	8	14	419	165
Nonfamily householder	442	442	4	354	4	49	2	7	220	78
Living alone	421	421	4	339	4	47	2	5	212	73
Spouse	185	185	3	141	3	22	1	4	85	35
Other relatives	72	72	3	52	3	8	2	—	29	11
Nonrelatives	28	28	—	23	—	3	—	2	13	8
Institutionalized persons	104	104	—	58	—	—	—	—	16	1
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 340	3 340	332	1 815	342	207	285	119	770	468
With own children under 18 years	2 065	2 065	248	993	256	100	224	85	361	247
Number of own children under 18 years	4 124	4 124	411	2 073	428	220	469	155	747	505
Morried-couple families	1 731	1 731	235	816	242	97	118	53	338	249
With own children under 18 years	974	974	172	359	178	37	80	34	124	117
Number of own children under 18 years	1 926	1 926	287	763	301	76	176	69	271	249
Female householder, no husband present	1 437	1 437	85	901	88	94	156	59	385	189
With own children under 18 years	996	996	66	582	68	58	136	50	212	115
Number of own children under 18 years	2 035	2 035	108	1 228	111	134	280	84	438	232
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	4 359	4 359	414	2 280	428	273	250	118	1 009	580
Never married	1 591	1 591	113	884	119	100	89	38	380	207
Now married, except separated	1 962	1 962	247	916	254	105	122	58	376	270
Separated	202	202	14	118	14	22	6	6	45	33
Widowed	186	186	2	135	2	21	3	6	92	21
Divorced	418	418	38	227	39	25	30	10	116	49
Females 15 years and over	5 290	5 290	429	3 097	446	334	409	156	1 395	804
Never married	1 681	1 681	116	988	121	101	184	45	394	252
Now married, except separated	1 799	1 799	231	890	239	104	114	56	384	263
Separated	388	388	15	252	15	24	41	16	117	68
Widowed	697	697	17	530	17	61	16	9	299	117
Divorced	725	725	50	437	54	44	54	30	201	104

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 26.99	Tract 27
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 709	—	45	20	2 542	11 045	155	6 565
Native	2 645	—	45	20	2 451	10 604	155	6 181
Foreign born	64	—	—	—	91	441	—	384
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	7	—	—	40	—	6
Persons 5 years and over	2 592	—	45	20	2 405	10 409	155	6 272
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	7	—	—	65	—	20
Speak a language other than English	—	—	7	—	—	571	8	413
Do not speak English "very well"	68	—	7	—	22	154	—	66
Speak Spanish	10	—	7	—	29	281	8	93
Do not speak English "very well"	38	—	7	—	—	84	—	27
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	—	—	39	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	30	—	—	—	12	33	—	34
Do not speak English "very well"	10	—	—	—	12	25	—	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	664	—	13	5	741	2 491	—	1 125
Preprimary school	71	—	—	—	72	176	—	22
Public school	40	—	—	—	16	98	—	—
Elementary or high school	361	—	8	5	419	1 418	—	799
Public school	341	—	8	5	398	1 287	—	718
College	232	—	5	—	250	897	—	304
Public college	232	—	5	—	225	791	—	267
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 922	—	28	20	1 764	7 839	43	5 046
Less than 9th grade	193	—	—	5	65	177	—	212
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	152	—	19	—	173	1 010	—	711
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	562	—	4	7	396	2 172	27	1 770
Some college, no degree	397	—	5	8	486	1 810	16	1 367
Associate degree	103	—	—	—	151	569	—	253
Bachelor's degree	306	—	—	—	318	1 424	—	579
Graduate or professional degree	209	—	—	—	175	677	—	154
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.0	—	32.1	75.0	86.5	84.9	100.0	81.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.8	—	—	—	27.9	26.8	—	14.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	234	—	1 000	—	—	250	—	91
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 288	—	2 000	—	1 773	1 134	—	1 077
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 705	—	—	—	1 943	1 501	—	1 435
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 592	—	45	20	2 405	10 409	155	6 272
Same house	1 042	—	41	5	1 283	3 700	14	2 562
Different house in United States	1 539	—	4	15	1 105	6 581	141	3 587
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	335	—	4	15	407	571	—	374
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	413	—	—	—	286	1 221	—	882
Different MSA/PMSA	621	—	—	—	276	3 906	109	1 677
Not in an MSA/PMSA	170	—	—	—	136	883	32	654
Abroad	11	—	—	—	17	128	—	123
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 709	—	45	20	2 542	11 045	155	4 214
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 133	—	32	20	2 137	7 471	—	3 401
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 351
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 016
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 350	—	20	7	1 225	5 433	155	2 808
Car, truck, or van	1 235	—	14	7	1 154	4 980	—	2 578
Drive alone	1 088	—	14	7	1 077	4 351	—	2 211
Carpooled	147	—	—	—	77	629	—	367
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	27	—	—	—	16	141	—	97
Other means	49	—	6	—	21	238	—	91
Worked at home	39	—	—	—	34	74	155	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	—	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.07	—	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	—	13.7	15.0	15.2	15.0	—	17.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	81	—	—	—	52	226	—	132
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	220	—	6	—	232	1 290	—	566
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	503	—	4	—	422	1 497	—	874
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	171	—	5	7	271	1 015	—	529
All other times	336	—	5	—	214	1 331	—	665
Worked in MSA of residence	1 270	—	20	7	1 164	5 062	155	2 578
Panama City city	802	—	15	7	710	1 833	—	877
Callaway city	22	—	5	—	—	38	—	—
Lynn Haven city	39	—	—	—	13	20	—	17
Parker city	—	—	—	—	6	21	—	—
Springfield city	—	—	—	—	26	51	—	—
Tyndall AFB COP	20	—	—	—	18	29	—	—
Panama City Beach city	9	—	—	—	102	1 547	—	1 234
Remainder of Bay County	113	—	—	—	289	1 523	155	450
Worked outside MSA of residence	265	—	—	—	61	371	—	230
Pan St. Joe city	80	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Gulf County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walton County	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	26
Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County	12	—	—	—	4	9	—	—
Calhoun County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	68	—	—	—	44	350	—	204

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Collaway city	Panama City city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	98 349	98 349	9 264	26 985	2 065	10 792	3 675	1 905	3 611	1 482
In labor force	62 308	62 308	6 893	15 824	1 254	7 960	2 413	1 091	2 313	968
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.4	63.4	74.4	58.6	60.7	73.8	65.7	57.3	64.1	65.3
Civilian labor force	57 068	57 068	5 567	15 360	1 136	6 515	2 054	1 078	2 168	931
Employed	53 222	53 222	5 091	14 121	1 062	5 970	1 932	940	1 979	879
Unemployed	3 846	3 846	476	1 239	74	545	122	138	189	52
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.7	8.6	8.1	6.5	8.4	5.9	12.8	8.7	5.6
Not in labor force	36 041	36 041	2 371	11 161	811	2 832	1 262	814	1 298	514
Institutionalized persons	1 451	1 451	—	835	234	35	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	4 362	4 362	411	1 399	66	494	120	87	152	50
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	13 079	13 079	600	4 748	168	749	464	340	301	220
Females 16 years and over	50 460	50 460	4 633	14 699	927	5 428	1 828	1 019	1 945	764
In labor force	27 391	27 391	3 010	7 517	553	3 498	1 000	495	1 053	430
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.3	54.3	65.0	51.1	59.7	64.4	54.7	48.6	54.1	56.3
Civilian labor force	26 784	26 784	2 850	7 449	524	3 314	936	495	1 041	424
Employed	24 864	24 864	2 556	6 825	495	2 983	873	404	924	393
Unemployed	1 920	1 920	294	624	29	331	63	91	117	31
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.2	10.3	8.4	5.5	10.0	6.7	18.4	11.2	7.3
With own children under 6 years	7 767	7 767	954	2 027	136	1 108	248	119	394	148
In labor force	4 741	4 741	607	1 268	61	732	172	60	210	93
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 147	9 147	948	2 272	201	1 120	318	178	444	99
In labor force	6 756	6 756	795	1 676	164	940	212	123	319	64
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	10 705	10 705	1 281	2 755	185	1 508	336	196	586	196
All parents present in household in labor force	6 275	6 275	810	1 673	72	986	237	87	283	122
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	19 893	19 893	2 024	5 093	417	2 410	627	395	898	239
All parents present in household in labor force	13 534	13 534	1 551	3 605	267	1 835	371	234	527	133
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 194	7 194	779	2 020	151	915	230	228	271	100
Not enrolled in school	1 843	1 843	153	467	50	180	84	76	94	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	679	679	29	190	40	41	18	33	41	26
Not high school graduate	933	933	26	250	28	26	74	55	61	26
Employed	466	466	13	94	6	13	58	30	31	13
Unemployed	121	121	—	41	—	—	8	7	—	1
Not in labor force	332	332	13	115	22	13	—	18	30	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 222	53 222	5 091	14 121	1 062	5 970	1 932	940	1 979	879
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 040	6 040	527	1 620	86	624	194	46	117	83
Professional specialty occupations	7 023	7 023	595	2 044	104	737	206	44	107	51
Technicians and related support occupations	1 994	1 994	180	516	58	223	91	27	64	21
Sales occupations	7 964	7 964	704	2 065	109	855	267	97	339	125
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 737	7 737	992	1 962	186	1 150	280	149	294	137
Private household occupations	249	249	10	104	—	10	—	—	20	—
Protective service occupations	1 211	1 211	141	345	50	160	21	—	66	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 568	7 568	679	2 222	96	766	351	185	277	129
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 060	1 060	58	218	28	58	27	32	73	19
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 071	6 071	539	1 434	141	610	239	158	260	128
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 033	2 033	203	549	62	203	66	82	137	62
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 269	2 269	199	614	90	233	89	48	113	50
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 003	2 003	264	428	52	341	101	72	112	56
Construction	3 880	3 880	200	994	99	243	121	100	138	99
Manufacturing	4 488	4 488	369	1 092	132	429	197	134	297	94
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 591	3 591	394	1 039	96	442	96	52	114	66
Wholesale and retail trade	14 286	14 286	1 441	3 488	186	1 649	495	240	570	217
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 261	3 261	309	941	78	390	124	43	41	36
Business and repair services	2 733	2 733	358	704	52	408	106	35	131	64
Professional and related services	11 560	11 560	1 008	3 563	243	1 250	419	216	339	152
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 222	53 222	5 091	14 121	1 062	5 970	1 932	940	1 979	879
Private wage and salary workers	38 287	38 287	3 296	10 190	732	3 847	1 308	760	1 520	662
Government workers	10 997	10 997	1 435	2 884	254	1 735	525	162	359	160
Self-employed workers	4 877	4 877	457	1 466	123	615	213	105	181	86
1	3 609	3 609	329	961	63	351	88	18	100	55
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	67 178	67 178	7 127	17 467	1 440	8 231	2 560	1 119	2 547	1 022
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 361	53 361	5 536	13 737	1 200	6 399	2 086	875	1 997	842
50 to 52 weeks	37 331	37 331	3 945	9 380	869	4 563	1 551	514	1 266	590
40 to 49 weeks	6 160	6 160	620	1 506	95	698	251	120	304	108
27 to 39 weeks	3 653	3 653	352	1 118	69	443	133	95	100	56
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 305	6 305	768	1 584	133	919	244	98	179	81
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	77 030	77 030	7 314	20 319	1 520	8 535	2 807	1 516	3 137	1 216
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 999	3 999	274	1 173	84	293	146	118	317	65
With a mobility limitation	2 289	2 289	138	641	59	157	47	89	167	33
In labor force	479	479	37	131	12	47	19	5	26	3
With a self-care limitation	2 691	2 691	167	843	61	176	127	56	222	48
With a work disability	8 863	8 863	689	2 372	205	815	281	347	494	146
In labor force	3 439	3 439	366	871	72	443	131	132	163	62
Prevented from working	4 629	4 629	271	1 295	116	315	118	200	290	69
No work disability	68 167	68 167	6 625	17 947	1 315	7 720	2 526	1 169	2 643	1 070
In labor force	52 270	52 270	5 177	13 924	1 039	6 044	1 887	910	1 986	860
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 628	14 628	624	5 367	193	777	509	376	329	229
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 267	3 267	121	1 496	38	144	66	137	83	41
With a mobility limitation	2 585	2 585	107	1 174	34	130	49	88	64	37
With a self-care limitation	1 897	1 897	87	901	9	99	34	77	55	17
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 931	4 931	227	1 484	97	278	165	109	141	87
Mean family income (dollars)	21 002	21 002	17 923	17 764	23 263	24 616	24 813	16 327	10 181	10 441
1 worker	11 486	11 486	1 126	3 035	216	1 273	499	269	543	170
Mean family income (dollars)	30 317	30 317	24 349	31 133	25 916	24 113	29 096	20 209	16 539	21 681
2 or more workers	19 309	19 309	2 244	4 702	381	2 612	719	313	710	311
Mean family income (dollars)	41 998	41 998	38 202	43 002	40 992	38 254	36 307	31 536	33 195	31 807

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Bay County—Con.						Callaway city, Bay County			
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 25	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 633	6 439	3 106	2 386	1 264	2 528	—	9 264	—	—
In labor force	3 686	4 227	1 684	1 337	696	1 555	—	6 893	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.4	65.6	54.2	56.0	55.1	61.5	—	74.4	—	—
Civilian labor force	3 649	4 097	1 658	1 289	689	1 524	—	5 567	—	—
Employed	3 433	3 934	1 444	1 205	620	1 483	—	5 091	—	—
Unemployed	216	163	214	84	69	41	—	476	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	4.0	12.9	6.5	10.0	2.7	—	8.6	—	—
Not in labor force	1 947	2 212	1 422	1 049	568	973	—	2 371	—	—
Institutionalized persons	8	299	199	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	242	457	223	144	56	174	—	411	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	606	698	533	483	166	364	—	600	—	—
Females 16 years and over	2 917	3 373	1 747	1 370	642	1 334	—	4 633	—	—
In labor force	1 596	1 946	844	696	286	691	—	3 010	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.7	57.7	48.3	50.8	44.5	51.8	—	65.0	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 596	1 931	844	680	286	684	—	2 850	—	—
Employed	1 496	1 869	704	632	246	669	—	2 556	—	—
Unemployed	100	62	140	48	40	15	—	294	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	3.2	16.6	7.1	14.0	2.2	—	10.3	—	—
With own children under 6 years	588	485	171	229	147	149	—	954	—	—
In labor force	352	367	95	186	68	90	—	607	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	572	673	337	184	119	310	—	948	—	—
In labor force	405	577	247	144	60	230	—	795	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	791	607	255	284	166	214	—	1 281	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	493	445	147	220	74	120	—	810	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 303	1 259	697	548	264	607	—	2 024	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	779	1 052	482	446	133	446	—	1 551	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	351	588	278	206	114	211	—	779	—	—
Not enrolled in school	68	94	48	62	50	8	—	153	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	32	41	25	23	8	—	29	—	—
Not high school graduate	35	11	41	38	45	4	—	26	—	—
Employed	27	11	—	13	22	—	—	13	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	8	—	33	25	23	4	—	13	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 433	3 934	1 444	1 205	620	1 483	—	5 091	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	267	790	153	116	29	251	—	527	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	300	818	115	47	21	338	—	595	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	126	89	16	36	5	46	—	180	—	—
Sales occupations	573	716	89	110	80	241	—	704	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	459	567	236	137	24	192	—	992	—	—
Private household occupations	8	—	35	—	6	—	—	10	—	—
Protective service occupations	67	42	14	27	18	40	—	141	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	483	324	378	273	150	152	—	679	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	96	21	58	—	9	—	—	58	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	559	283	135	185	158	150	—	539	—	—
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	207	48	50	161	47	6	—	203	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	192	135	81	62	51	38	—	199	—	—
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	101	84	51	31	20	—	264	—	—
Construction	329	262	169	121	89	57	—	200	—	—
Manufacturing	388	232	93	150	71	130	—	369	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	239	281	122	89	82	99	—	394	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	952	1 115	278	269	136	354	—	1 441	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	204	328	61	43	16	122	—	309	—	—
Business and repair services	167	186	43	69	50	51	—	358	—	—
Professional and related services	637	1 031	347	264	77	420	—	1 008	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 433	3 934	1 444	1 205	620	1 483	—	5 091	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	2 645	2 918	919	930	500	1 030	—	3 296	—	—
Government workers	517	760	404	216	75	322	—	1 435	—	—
Self-employed workers	266	347	253	121	30	143	—	457	—	—
255	229	104	59	45	118	—	329	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 951	4 498	1 810	1 419	802	1 684	—	7 127	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 112	3 667	1 366	1 035	642	1 307	—	5 534	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	2 216	2 708	826	703	370	960	—	3 945	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	395	393	182	89	98	181	—	620	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	195	165	194	44	47	46	—	352	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	425	340	202	155	76	181	—	768	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 897	5 207	2 243	1 763	1 061	2 088	—	7 314	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	213	115	233	172	105	42	—	274	—	—
With a mobility limitation	155	58	124	65	66	13	—	138	—	—
In labor force	12	24	38	12	—	—	—	37	—	—
With a self-care limitation	58	72	168	131	71	35	—	167	—	—
With a work disability	541	439	298	224	186	121	—	689	—	—
In labor force	204	223	65	57	34	36	—	366	—	—
Prevented from working	286	157	211	130	146	77	—	271	—	—
No work disability	4 356	4 768	1 945	1 539	875	1 967	—	6 625	—	—
In labor force	3 369	3 789	1 494	1 184	630	1 451	—	5 177	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	691	803	638	531	196	409	—	624	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	166	157	145	224	84	103	—	121	—	—
With a mobility limitation	138	150	105	154	78	94	—	107	—	—
With a self-care limitation	102	69	93	113	56	55	—	87	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	267	282	211	139	60	126	—	227	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	14 883	23 692	5 384	10 737	11 470	32 546	—	17 923	—	—
830	641	365	320	178	337	—	1 126	—	—	—
25 455	34 222	15 159	12 880	13 452	63 091	—	24 349	—	—	—
1 152	1 403	350	411	201	540	—	2 244	—	—	—
39 109	54 138	29 335	31 496	25 101	71 594	—	38 202	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City city, Bay County							
	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 18 (pt.)	Troct 19
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	32	4 149	3 106	2 349	1 244	4 000
In labor force	—	—	—	2 796	1 684	1 313	681	2 373
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	67.4	54.2	55.9	54.7	59.3
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	2 678	1 658	1 265	674	2 231
Employed	—	—	—	2 566	1 444	1 185	605	1 985
Unemployed	—	—	—	112	214	80	69	246
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	4.2	12.9	6.3	10.2	11.0
Not in labor force	—	—	32	1 353	1 422	1 036	563	1 627
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	126	199	44	—	26
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	311	223	144	45	154
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	32	394	533	476	905
Females 16 years and over	—	8	2 217	1 747	1 350	630	2 172	220
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	—	1 351	844	682	279	1 075
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	60.9	48.3	50.5	44.3	49.5
Employed	—	—	—	1 336	844	666	279	1 049
Unemployed	—	—	—	52	140	44	40	118
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	3.9	16.6	6.6	14.3	11.2
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	355	171	229	147	253
In labor force	—	—	—	250	95	186	68	172
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	502	337	184	119	240
In labor force	—	—	—	435	247	144	60	135
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	422	255	284	166	369
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	304	147	220	74	272
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	918	697	548	264	616
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	746	482	446	133	381
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	385	278	206	114	230
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	69	48	62	50	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	18	41	25	23	33
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	41	38	45	28
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	13	22	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	16
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	33	25	23	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	2 566	1 444	1 185	605	1 985
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	485	153	116	29	227
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	529	115	47	21	458
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	71	16	31	5	62
Sales occupations	—	—	—	478	89	110	80	352
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	444	236	132	24	337
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	35	—	18	10
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	26	14	27	18	47
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	200	378	273	143	161
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	11	58	—	—	26
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	175	135	185	150	140
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	8	50	161	47	28
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	105	81	62	51	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	34	84	41	31	53
Construction	—	—	—	148	169	115	81	74
Manufacturing	—	—	—	149	93	150	71	138
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	190	122	89	82	117
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	641	278	269	136	466
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	270	61	43	16	172
Business and repair services	—	—	—	109	43	69	50	90
Professional and related services	—	—	—	741	347	254	77	630
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	2 566	1 444	1 185	605	1 985
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	1 992	919	915	493	1 344
Government workers	—	—	—	461	404	211	75	425
Local government workers	—	—	—	246	253	121	30	170
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	96	104	59	37	202
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	—	3 005	1 810	1 403	787	2 693
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	—	2 485	1 366	1 030	627	2 084
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	1 884	826	698	363	1 466
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	217	182	89	98	147
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	106	194	44	47	184
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	216	202	150	76	284
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	—	3 441	2 243	1 743	1 046	2 794
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	72	233	166	105	108
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	25	124	59	66	67
In labor force	—	—	—	15	38	12	—	15
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	62	168	125	71	71
With a work disability	—	—	—	253	298	218	178	252
In labor force	—	—	—	126	65	57	26	140
Prevented from working	—	—	—	94	211	124	146	100
No work disability	—	—	—	3 188	1 945	1 525	868	2 542
In labor force	—	—	—	2 490	1 494	1 170	623	1 969
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	32	464	638	514	191	1 038	208
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	12	105	145	224	79	242	65
With a mobility limitation	—	12	98	105	154	73	180	47
With a self-care limitation	—	12	69	93	113	51	162	24
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	12	177	211	133	60	204
Mean family income (dollars)	—	9 946	24 003	5 384	10 887	11 470	33 636	27 396
1 worker	—	—	410	365	320	178	431	9
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	34 049	15 159	12 880	13 452	54 998	11 200
2 or more workers	—	—	925	350	407	201	813	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	52 505	29 335	31 590	25 101	59 155	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City city, Bay County—Con.					Remainder of Bay County			
	Troct 21	Troct 22	Troct 23	Troct 24	Troct 25 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 155	3 249	3 341	3 370	504	3 994	2 761	3 773	2 065
In labor force	699	1 706	2 017	2 204	283	2 393	1 581	2 492	1 254
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.5	52.5	60.4	65.4	56.2	59.9	57.3	66.0	60.7
Civilian labor force	695	1 648	2 001	2 176	266	2 365	1 559	2 443	1 136
Employed	648	1 491	1 805	2 062	262	2 214	1 379	2 350	1 062
Unemployed	47	157	196	114	4	151	180	93	74
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	9.5	9.8	5.2	1.5	6.4	11.5	3.8	6.5
Not in labor force	456	1 543	1 324	1 166	221	1 601	1 180	1 281	811
Institutionalized persons	—	166	—	65	—	—	—	—	234
Enrolled in school	30	141	130	172	43	153	107	151	66
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	265	620	662	402	97	419	369	399	168
Females 16 years and over	632	1 889	1 788	1 799	247	2 013	1 374	1 857	927
In labor force	324	828	941	1 032	115	975	597	1 060	553
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.3	43.8	52.6	57.4	46.6	48.4	43.4	57.1	59.7
Civilian labor force	324	817	941	1 032	115	975	583	1 045	524
Employed	308	744	862	974	111	917	528	996	495
Unemployed	16	73	79	58	4	58	55	49	29
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	8.9	8.4	5.6	3.5	5.9	9.4	4.7	5.5
With own children under 6 years	29	301	250	226	57	265	266	309	136
In labor force	7	137	171	144	29	62	178	193	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	67	252	221	282	68	528	231	392	201
In labor force	43	196	180	191	45	354	104	295	164
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	50	479	347	292	81	426	315	415	185
All parents present in household in labor force	8	222	211	169	36	68	184	258	72
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	101	662	540	595	152	1 086	616	931	417
All parents present in household in labor force	77	443	428	365	104	574	340	652	267
Persons 16 to 19 years	68	203	193	275	62	236	167	259	151
Not enrolled in school	28	34	46	74	—	57	97	74	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	20	19	—	—	21	38	46	40
Not high school graduate	16	34	29	19	—	—	97	27	28
Employed	16	14	10	19	—	—	59	9	6
Unemployed	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force	—	13	9	—	—	9	38	11	22
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	648	1 491	1 805	2 062	262	2 214	1 379	2 350	1 062
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	57	174	171	153	55	154	79	159	86
Professional specialty occupations	135	155	299	186	99	180	85	287	104
Technicians and related support occupations	15	94	114	108	—	30	75	133	58
Sales occupations	66	239	293	325	15	366	134	312	109
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	68	152	199	311	34	270	191	353	186
Private household occupations	—	27	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	27	54	103	15	34	25	21	50
Service occupations, except protective and household	144	273	266	354	25	365	126	231	96
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	44	32	40	—	65	62	72	28
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	69	156	179	232	13	386	227	420	141
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	43	83	107	—	82	148	118	62
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	29	76	83	6	207	88	126	90
Haulers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	78	31	60	—	75	139	118	52
Construction	32	84	145	139	7	265	172	276	99
Manufacturing	38	78	135	233	7	212	141	266	132
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	23	98	167	122	19	249	116	170	96
Wholesale and retail trade	123	458	461	558	80	625	333	615	186
Finance, insurance, and real estate	30	70	88	180	6	97	45	54	78
Business and repair services	74	50	107	112	—	94	116	153	52
Professional and related services	211	361	363	443	111	344	259	503	243
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	648	1 491	1 805	2 062	262	2 214	1 379	2 350	1 062
Private wage and salary workers	385	1 032	1 307	1 535	210	1 694	1 013	1 692	732
Government workers	163	328	382	389	46	341	252	491	234
Local government workers	62	143	157	259	25	223	121	246	123
Self-employed workers	77	125	107	138	6	160	114	162	63
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	761	1 897	2 187	2 405	326	2 464	1 661	2 682	1 440
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	624	1 369	1 782	1 946	248	1 945	1 441	2 141	1 200
50 to 52 weeks	441	867	1 226	1 321	194	1 344	974	1 548	869
40 to 49 weeks	33	180	254	272	34	230	135	230	95
27 to 39 weeks	52	126	124	194	4	190	94	98	69
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	63	227	140	196	30	259	115	246	133
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	818	2 335	2 596	2 855	379	3 497	2 335	3 303	1 520
With o mobility or self-care limitation	9	183	163	122	5	170	130	154	84
With o mobility limitation	—	121	103	69	—	129	94	89	59
In labor force	—	13	23	15	—	29	24	7	12
With o self-care limitation	9	116	118	98	5	74	84	85	61
With o work disability	125	359	301	349	32	497	437	430	205
In labor force	62	86	130	175	4	152	157	183	72
Prevented from working	33	243	163	154	20	270	228	214	116
No work disability	693	1 976	2 295	2 506	347	3 000	1 898	2 873	1 315
In labor force	577	1 492	1 804	1 992	251	2 163	1 373	2 238	1 039
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	333	690	729	422	108	469	404	421	193
With o mobility or self-care limitation	68	192	176	150	38	92	132	74	38
With o mobility limitation	49	151	154	122	29	58	117	74	34
With o self-care limitation	46	108	111	83	29	66	68	49	9
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	74	233	198	151	25	251	171	159	97
Mean family income (dollars)	14 539	14 764	22 410	14 259	23 586	13 109	12 655	13 498	23 263
1 worker	84	471	367	330	70	527	422	448	216
Mean family income (dollars)	27 856	41 035	28 342	19 475	88 287	23 505	19 408	28 935	25 916
2 or more workers	205	453	622	623	103	761	504	867	381
Mean family income (dollars)	35 381	33 728	36 271	37 812	84 597	32 565	29 718	37 790	40 992

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.								
	Trot 6	Trot 7	Trot 8 (pt.)	Trot 9 (pt.)	Trot 10 (pt.)	Trot 11 (pt.)	Trot 12 (pt.)	Trot 13 (pt.)	Trot 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	867	2 931	1 528	3 675	1 905	3 611	1 482	5 601	8 647
In labor force	430	2 375	1 067	2 413	1 091	2 313	968	3 686	5 777
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.6	81.0	69.8	65.7	57.3	64.1	65.3	65.8	66.8
Civilian labor force	415	659	948	2 054	1 078	2 168	931	3 649	5 601
Employed	401	616	879	1 932	940	1 979	879	3 433	5 360
Unemployed	14	43	69	122	138	189	52	216	241
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	6.5	7.3	5.9	12.8	8.7	5.6	5.9	4.3
Not in labor force	437	556	461	1 262	814	1 298	514	1 915	2 870
Institutionalized persons	—	123	35	—	—	—	—	8	43
Enrolled in school	28	88	83	120	87	152	50	242	388
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	240	—	149	464	340	301	220	574	996
Females 16 years and over	440	1 125	795	1 828	1 019	1 945	764	2 909	4 534
In labor force	189	714	488	1 000	495	1 053	430	1 596	2 730
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.0	63.5	61.4	54.7	48.6	54.1	56.3	54.9	60.2
Civilian labor force	187	520	464	936	495	1 041	424	1 596	2 730
Employed	179	486	427	873	404	924	393	1 496	2 629
Unemployed	8	34	37	63	91	117	31	100	101
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	6.5	8.0	6.7	18.4	11.2	7.3	6.3	3.7
With own children under 6 years	32	501	154	248	119	394	148	588	574
In labor force	11	258	125	172	60	210	93	352	428
With own children 6 to 17 years only	63	284	172	318	178	444	99	572	1 045
In labor force	40	191	145	212	123	319	64	405	828
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	52	699	227	336	196	586	196	791	861
All parents present in household in labor force	21	342	176	237	87	283	122	493	608
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	96	751	386	627	395	898	239	1 303	2 224
All parents present in household in labor force	53	531	284	371	234	527	133	779	1 673
Persons 16 to 19 years	38	223	136	230	228	271	100	351	803
Not enrolled in school	7	111	27	84	76	94	43	68	125
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	4	12	18	33	41	26	13	54
Not high school graduate	7	10	—	74	55	61	26	35	71
Employed	4	—	—	58	30	31	13	27	36
Unemployed	3	—	—	8	7	—	1	—	6
Not in labor force	—	4	—	—	18	30	12	8	29
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	401	616	879	1 932	940	1 979	879	3 433	5 360
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	63	49	97	194	46	117	83	267	699
Professional specialty occupations	56	78	142	206	44	107	51	300	1 021
Technicians and related support occupations	19	26	43	91	27	64	21	126	222
Sales occupations	54	125	151	267	97	339	125	573	800
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	42	134	158	280	149	294	137	459	901
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	20	—	8	51	51
Protective service occupations	14	—	19	21	—	66	18	67	156
Service occupations, except protective and household	43	119	87	351	185	277	129	483	649
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	13	—	27	32	73	19	96	87
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	49	45	71	239	158	260	128	559	432
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16	7	—	66	82	137	62	207	115
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	5	34	89	48	113	50	192	114
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13	15	77	101	72	112	56	96	113
Construction	36	—	43	121	100	138	99	329	298
Manufacturing	46	23	60	197	134	297	94	388	389
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	38	39	48	96	52	114	66	239	300
Wholesale and retail trade	74	183	208	495	240	570	217	952	1 362
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35	11	81	124	43	41	36	204	285
Business and repair services	14	25	50	106	35	131	64	167	212
Professional and related services	78	153	242	419	216	339	152	637	1 642
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	401	616	879	1 932	940	1 979	879	3 433	5 360
Private wage and salary workers	278	369	551	1 308	760	1 520	662	2 645	3 791
Government workers	61	232	300	525	162	359	160	517	1 248
Local government workers	23	12	158	213	105	181	86	266	623
Self-employed workers	53	15	22	88	18	100	55	255	286
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	480	2 543	1 104	2 560	1 119	2 547	1 022	3 951	6 238
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	384	2 045	863	2 086	875	1 997	842	3 112	4 742
50 to 52 weeks	297	1 609	618	1 551	514	1 266	590	2 216	3 482
40 to 49 week	30	212	78	251	120	304	108	395	552
27 to 39 weeks	30	70	91	133	95	100	56	195	324
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	32	269	151	244	98	179	81	425	741
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	601	1 092	1 221	2 807	1 516	3 137	1 216	4 897	7 333
With o mobility or self-care limitation	31	27	19	146	118	317	65	213	417
With o mobility limitation	19	22	19	47	89	167	33	155	194
In labor force	19	9	10	19	5	26	3	12	35
With o self-care limitation	15	18	9	127	56	222	48	58	336
With o work disability	82	39	126	281	347	494	146	541	612
In labor force	13	26	77	131	132	163	62	204	239
Prevented from working	50	13	44	118	200	290	69	286	299
No work disability	519	1 053	1 095	2 526	1 169	2 643	1 070	4 356	6 721
In labor force	393	633	867	1 887	910	1 986	860	3 369	5 263
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	251	—	153	509	376	329	229	659	1 095
With o mobility or self-care limitation	26	—	23	66	137	83	41	154	176
With o mobility limitation	22	—	23	49	88	64	37	126	125
With o self-care limitation	10	—	12	34	77	55	17	90	128
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	93	—	51	165	109	141	87	255	386
Mean family income (dollars)	23 986	—	54 402	24 813	16 327	10 181	10 441	15 115	23 961
1 worker	102	332	147	499	269	543	170	830	855
Mean family income (dollars)	37 802	20 334	22 309	29 096	20 209	16 539	21 685	25 455	31 662
2 or more workers	133	591	368	719	313	710	311	1 152	2 069
Mean family income (dollars)	40 409	28 746	38 568	36 307	31 536	33 195	31 807	39 109	45 239

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 26.99	Tract 27
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 290	—	37	20	2 024	9 136	155	5 598
In labor force	1 431	—	24	15	1 272	5 838	155	3 016
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.5	—	64.9	75.0	62.8	63.9	100.0	53.9
Civilian labor force	1 419	—	24	15	1 258	5 421	—	2 998
Employed	1 368	—	20	15	1 221	5 123	—	2 839
Unemployed	51	—	4	—	37	298	—	159
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	—	16.7	—	2.9	5.5	—	5.3
Not in labor force	859	—	13	5	752	3 298	—	2 582
Institutionalized persons	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	146	—	—	5	131	415	—	140
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	304	—	7	—	267	1 294	—	1 220
Females 16 years and over	1 156	—	20	12	1 087	4 497	—	2 826
In labor force	595	—	14	7	576	2 449	—	1 343
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.5	—	70.0	58.3	53.0	54.5	—	47.5
Civilian labor force	595	—	14	7	569	2 437	—	1 343
Employed	585	—	10	7	558	2 280	—	1 296
Unemployed	10	—	4	—	11	157	—	47
Percent of civilian labor force	1.7	—	28.6	—	1.9	6.4	—	3.5
With own children under 6 years	130	—	—	—	92	602	—	228
In labor force	117	—	—	—	61	351	—	134
With own children 6 to 17 years only	171	—	—	—	242	588	—	399
In labor force	142	—	—	—	185	401	—	313
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	185	—	—	—	133	758	—	308
All parents present in household in labor force	141	—	—	—	84	430	—	186
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	341	—	—	—	455	1 304	—	707
Persons 16 to 19 years	306	—	—	—	342	768	—	544
Not enrolled in school	25	—	—	—	8	150	40	87
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	—	—	—	8	49	—	40
Not high school graduate	11	—	—	—	4	109	—	33
Employed	11	—	—	—	—	60	—	15
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	8
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 368	—	20	15	1 221	5 123	—	2 839
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	305	—	—	—	196	881	—	418
Professional specialty occupations	289	—	—	—	239	907	—	288
Technicians and related support occupations	18	—	5	—	46	175	—	119
Sales occupations	238	—	—	—	226	774	—	505
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	123	—	5	—	158	488	—	455
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	46
Protective service occupations	16	—	—	—	25	124	—	69
Service occupations, except protective and household	124	—	—	7	127	860	—	408
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10	—	—	—	9	100	—	78
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	108	—	—	8	137	481	—	249
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	—	—	—	6	99	—	34
Transportation and material moving occupations	30	—	—	—	32	106	—	113
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	67	—	10	—	20	118	—	57
Construction	114	—	6	8	50	331	—	201
Manufacturing	83	—	—	—	123	309	—	133
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	91	—	—	—	80	241	—	123
Wholesale and retail trade	474	—	—	—	274	1 525	—	1 024
Finance, insurance, and real estate	58	—	—	—	116	489	—	214
Business and repair services	77	—	—	—	51	241	—	83
Professional and related services	290	—	10	—	309	850	—	303
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 368	—	20	15	1 221	5 123	—	2 839
Private wage and salary workers	926	—	15	7	820	3 848	—	2 170
Government workers	299	—	5	—	276	796	—	400
Local government workers	101	—	—	—	118	220	—	135
Self-employed workers	133	—	—	8	112	440	—	235
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 493	—	16	15	1 358	6 388	155	3 348
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 182	—	5	15	1 059	5 249	145	2 760
50 to 52 weeks	824	—	5	7	766	3 572	78	1 876
40 to 49 weeks	176	—	—	—	147	621	22	328
27 to 39 weeks	59	—	—	—	42	351	23	163
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	124	—	5	—	151	440	10	250
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 766	—	20	15	1 709	7 214	—	4 198
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	—	6	—	37	379	—	196
With a mobility limitation	33	—	6	—	13	252	—	90
In labor force	9	—	—	—	—	86	—	25
With a self-care limitation	10	—	6	—	30	260	—	182
With a work disability	186	—	6	8	89	811	—	465
In labor force	97	—	—	8	32	281	—	173
Prevented from working	63	—	6	—	57	473	—	267
No work disability	1 580	—	14	7	1 620	6 403	—	3 733
In labor force	1 299	—	14	7	1 200	4 986	—	2 682
Civilian institutionalized persons 65 years and over	339	—	17	5	301	1 505	—	1 382
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	—	—	5	65	305	—	181
With a mobility limitation	52	—	—	5	65	235	—	130
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	5	26	157	—	106
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	105	—	6	—	101	531	—	512
Mean family income (dollars)	23 168	—	7 400	—	34 764	33 753	—	25 462
1 worker	231	—	—	—	267	872	—	595
Mean family income (dollars)	34 528	—	—	—	56 485	54 002	—	37 510
2 or more workers	478	—	4	—	437	1 682	—	883
Mean family income (dollars)	57 297	—	21 967	—	68 529	56 774	—	42 253

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	48 791	48 791	4 627	14 033	896	5 293	1 920	962	1 885	776
Less than \$5,000	3 708	3 708	175	1 557	25	190	62	128	214	77
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 850	4 850	357	1 935	50	367	162	144	342	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 570	5 570	532	1 554	79	605	237	143	221	118
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 558	10 558	1 118	2 717	215	1 248	523	184	356	233
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 798	8 798	825	2 471	230	1 024	442	173	445	104
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 928	7 928	1 000	2 057	118	1 139	238	140	197	92
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 081	5 081	512	1 201	147	577	175	45	75	43
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 312	1 312	51	263	32	78	62	5	23	19
\$100,000 or more	986	986	57	278	—	65	19	—	12	—
Median (dollars)	24 684	24 684	26 529	21 881	28 038	27 274	24 531	19 444	20 229	18 958
Mean (dollars)	31 210	31 210	30 841	29 084	31 160	31 259	28 793	21 863	22 340	22 913
Families	35 726	35 726	3 597	9 221	694	4 163	1 383	691	1 394	568
Median income (dollars)	28 217	28 217	29 496	26 629	29 352	29 871	26 832	22 031	21 992	21 207
Males 15 years and over, with income	45 572	45 572	4 477	11 480	1 074	5 187	1 784	805	1 608	675
Median income (dollars)	17 672	17 672	20 619	16 548	17 346	20 529	17 326	15 533	15 140	15 339
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	52.3	62.2	48.1	52.6	61.4	57.7	38.3	48.1	53.9
Median income (dollars)	22 975	22 975	22 238	25 151	23 750	22 226	20 086	22 115	20 792	20 109
Females 15 years and over, with income	41 386	41 386	3 688	12 694	697	4 332	1 494	853	1 600	637
Median income (dollars)	8 482	8 482	7 953	7 923	12 188	8 031	8 970	6 051	7 377	7 938
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.4	32.4	31.3	30.3	43.6	31.5	34.9	24.2	30.8	35.5
Median income (dollars)	14 961	14 961	14 265	15 776	16 646	14 805	13 519	13 357	11 440	12 250
Per capita income (dollars)	12 225	12 225	11 674	12 169	11 829	11 591	12 041	8 299	8 356	9 358
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	48 791	48 791	4 627	14 033	896	5 293	1 920	962	1 885	776
With earnings	38 640	38 640	4 119	10 420	763	4 713	1 597	695	1 511	623
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 844	29 844	27 701	29 309	28 979	27 787	25 405	20 802	22 323	22 924
With Social Security income	13 153	13 153	749	4 524	166	864	435	321	397	174
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 008	7 008	6 731	6 745	6 102	7 095	7 821	6 482	5 511	7 306
With public assistance income	3 059	3 059	119	1 317	43	146	92	184	251	59
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 133	3 133	3 864	2 972	4 337	3 801	2 545	3 220	3 362	4 038
With retirement income	10 284	10 284	1 011	2 844	217	1 223	478	268	254	133
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 166	12 166	12 407	10 254	13 331	12 630	13 711	10 051	9 201	9 588
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	35 344	35 344	32 586	35 034	33 822	33 019	32 334	24 727	24 379	25 505
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 394	34 394	29 701	34 158	36 109	30 385	27 165	21 397	20 948	22 184
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 188	36 188	35 706	35 779	31 796	35 936	36 112	26 943	29 181	28 514
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 129	39 129	35 399	41 612	34 155	35 735	35 029	29 705	28 757	27 844
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 345	40 345	34 093	44 736	37 345	34 644	30 761	28 503	26 967	25 522
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 159	38 159	36 638	39 413	31 359	36 803	37 937	30 474	30 784	29 662
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 707	15 707	15 301	14 679	26 399	14 940	19 838	12 299	9 727	14 396
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 379	12 379	12 007	11 198	25 399	11 812	11 405	8 489	8 274	8 898
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 132	21 132	26 797	20 120	27 838	26 511	29 860	16 853	13 810	21 313
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	35 726	35 726	3 597	9 221	694	4 163	1 383	691	1 394	568
Householder worked in 1989	27 681	27 681	3 136	6 798	528	3 607	1 109	489	1 138	433
With related children under 18 years	17 907	17 907	1 943	4 577	329	2 262	637	337	903	289
With related children under 5 years	7 165	7 165	933	1 846	118	1 059	275	110	354	130
Married-couple families	29 287	29 287	3 028	6 833	638	3 554	1 135	456	985	460
Householder worked in 1989	23 036	23 036	2 657	5 215	490	3 092	892	341	850	351
With related children under 18 years	13 558	13 558	1 533	2 947	301	1 816	494	210	561	210
With related children under 5 years	5 612	5 612	772	1 158	113	872	211	58	218	109
Female householder, no husband present	4 992	4 992	458	1 976	39	498	151	180	320	70
Householder worked in 1989	3 523	3 523	374	1 287	32	410	129	121	228	49
With related children under 18 years	3 536	3 536	356	1 389	23	392	90	112	276	50
With related children under 5 years	1 315	1 315	132	600	5	158	47	52	110	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 688	16 688	1 307	5 859	243	1 486	689	365	648	260
Nonfamily householder	13 065	13 065	1 030	4 812	202	1 130	537	271	491	208
65 years and over	4 509	4 509	179	1 914	41	200	135	140	164	61
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	123 998	123 998	12 247	33 454	2 350	14 291	4 598	2 486	5 037	1 893
Persons under 18 years	31 735	31 735	3 382	8 289	613	4 003	1 031	679	1 547	443
Related children under 18 years	31 538	31 538	3 371	8 224	613	3 984	1 031	679	1 547	442
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 520	22 520	2 280	5 905	457	2 711	726	499	1 075	285
Persons 65 years and over	14 628	14 628	624	5 367	193	777	509	376	329	229
Persons 75 years and over	4 781	4 781	191	2 220	46	244	85	104	84	60
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 015	4 015	280	1 516	35	298	102	160	303	94
Percent below poverty level	11.2	11.2	7.8	16.4	5.0	7.2	7.4	23.2	21.7	16.5
Householder worked in 1989	2 426	2 426	200	851	10	218	87	93	184	54
With related children under 18 years	3 114	3 114	256	1 181	20	274	78	138	242	77
With related children under 5 years	1 458	1 458	124	598	9	142	34	47	139	27
Married-couple families	1 722	1 722	93	448	35	93	33	48	140	53
Householder worked in 1989	1 007	1 007	55	240	10	55	23	33	94	25
With related children under 18 years	1 083	1 083	76	256	20	76	23	41	92	36
With related children under 5 years	598	598	45	143	9	45	—	9	62	19
Female householder, no husband present	2 113	2 113	187	993	—	205	69	97	163	29
Householder worked in 1989	1 305	1 305	145	578	—	163	64	55	90	20
With related children under 18 years	1 857	1 857	180	856	—	198	55	82	150	29
With related children under 5 years	800	800	79	420	—	97	34	38	77	8
Unrelated individuals	4 580	4 580	298	1 653	41	352	140	149	286	78
Nonfamily householder	3 073	3 073	201	1 233	26	216	81	105	189	58
65 years and over	1 464	1 464	31	669	19	38	39	50	96	22
Persons	17 910	17 910	1 326	6 571	173	1 439	510	774	1 249	361
Percent below poverty level	14.4	14.4	10.8	19.6	7.4	10.1	11.1	31.1	24.8	19.1
Persons under 18 years	6 661	6 661	630	2 491	55	679	176	338	501	133
Related children under 18 years	6 519	6 519	619	2 441	55	660	176	338	501	133
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 517	4 517	461	1 617	33	477	148	260	303	97
Persons 65 years and over	2 247	2 247	39	999	25	46	63	86	114	42
Persons 75 years and over	967	967	13	474	16	13	13	28	38	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 278	7 278	471	2 652	45	564	239	342	429	119
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 765	24 765	1 724	8 630	290	1 902	921	975	1 635	496
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	46 982	46 982	4 196	14 077	669	4 767	1 707	1 306	2 689	893

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.						Callaway city, Bay County			
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 25	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 837	2 960	1 547	1 189	677	1 219	—	4 627	—	—
Less than \$5,000	235	127	306	193	122	20	—	175	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	210	147	410	234	125	77	—	357	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	451	211	157	164	110	86	—	532	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	666	433	232	311	138	175	—	1 118	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	533	587	235	125	93	155	—	825	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	440	644	163	117	54	167	—	1 000	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	197	547	44	22	35	263	—	512	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	49	178	—	23	—	142	—	51	—	—
\$100,000 or more	56	86	—	—	—	134	—	57	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 902	34 452	11 482	15 095	12 221	44 120	—	26 529	—	—
Mean (dollars)	28 319	40 238	17 046	18 510	17 596	56 143	—	30 841	—	—
Families	2 249	2 326	926	870	439	1 003	—	3 597	—	—
Median income (dollars)	25 339	38 294	13 564	18 125	15 846	51 043	—	29 496	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 549	2 884	1 208	876	561	1 133	—	4 477	—	—
Median income (dollars)	17 312	25 786	10 664	11 994	11 125	31 222	—	20 619	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.0	58.6	41.0	43.8	40.6	57.8	—	62.2	—	—
Median income (dollars)	23 467	32 057	17 687	17 055	16 307	44 219	—	22 238	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 287	2 817	1 487	1 208	559	1 048	—	3 688	—	—
Median income (dollars)	8 375	10 872	5 849	5 866	5 427	11 250	—	7 953	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.7	36.1	21.8	26.4	25.4	29.1	—	31.3	—	—
Median income (dollars)	13 506	16 738	12 325	11 598	14 318	20 897	—	14 265	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	10 459	14 933	7 113	6 961	7 088	21 068	—	11 674	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 837	2 960	1 547	1 189	677	1 219	—	4 627	—	—
With earnings	2 386	2 466	1 088	834	498	986	—	4 119	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 884	38 492	18 805	20 497	17 280	54 535	—	27 701	—	—
With Social Security income	687	711	540	429	244	340	—	749	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 958	7 398	4 767	6 120	5 433	7 049	—	6 731	—	—
With public assistance income	187	113	299	175	85	38	—	119	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 440	2 896	3 127	2 969	2 899	4 845	—	3 864	—	—
With retirement income	363	707	243	162	92	340	—	1 011	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 208	12 872	5 912	5 743	7 809	17 984	—	12 407	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 194	44 958	18 290	21 332	18 515	63 832	—	32 586	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 977	50 074	14 324	19 523	16 764	72 963	—	29 701	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 297	40 454	22 290	22 915	20 626	56 159	—	35 706	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 283	48 779	25 933	25 648	22 104	67 860	—	35 399	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 676	56 209	23 846	28 445	21 311	79 057	—	34 093	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 890	42 644	27 319	24 149	23 000	58 502	—	36 638	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 372	21 245	9 325	11 644	11 494	23 919	—	15 301	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 886	19 004	5 787	9 989	8 164	14 782	—	12 007	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 551	24 628	14 256	15 577	19 392	29 035	—	26 797	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	2 249	2 326	926	870	439	1 003	—	3 597	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 816	1 909	612	616	301	793	—	3 136	—	—
With related children under 18 years	1 249	1 140	553	488	257	472	—	1 943	—	—
With related children under 5 years	569	358	140	224	121	125	—	933	—	—
Married-couple families	1 812	2 010	476	579	296	894	—	3 028	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 447	1 678	330	428	221	715	—	2 657	—	—
With related children under 18 years	939	936	200	233	169	412	—	1 533	—	—
With related children under 5 years	434	287	49	112	65	120	—	772	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	338	276	359	260	118	78	—	458	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	284	200	231	161	67	47	—	374	—	—
With related children under 18 years	252	190	277	224	88	37	—	356	—	—
With related children under 5 years	115	64	74	105	56	5	—	132	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	891	781	772	374	340	260	—	1 307	—	—
Nonfamily householder	588	634	621	319	238	216	—	1 030	—	—
65 years and over	199	218	207	185	64	132	—	179	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 599	7 756	3 896	3 114	1 690	3 236	—	12 247	—	—
Persons under 18 years	2 174	1 883	1 132	901	459	821	—	3 382	—	—
Related children under 18 years	2 138	1 874	1 119	897	443	821	—	3 371	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 457	1 453	857	645	304	641	—	2 280	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	691	803	638	531	196	409	—	624	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	206	228	278	220	97	135	—	191	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	323	84	386	256	144	42	—	280	—	—
Percent below poverty level	14.4	3.6	41.7	29.4	32.8	4.2	—	7.8	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	240	40	214	164	86	29	—	200	—	—
With related children under 18 years	269	54	327	176	128	18	—	256	—	—
With related children under 5 years	155	29	99	99	80	5	—	124	—	—
Married-couple families	156	18	68	85	73	21	—	93	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	117	—	31	46	46	13	—	55	—	—
With related children under 18 years	119	8	54	19	63	5	—	76	—	—
With related children under 5 years	85	—	22	19	30	5	—	45	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	127	66	287	157	65	21	—	187	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	83	40	177	104	34	16	—	145	—	—
With related children under 18 years	110	46	242	143	65	13	—	180	—	—
With related children under 5 years	60	29	68	73	50	—	—	79	—	—
Unrelated individuals	324	147	273	197	114	31	—	298	—	—
Nonfamily householders	148	105	203	153	81	15	—	201	—	—
65 years and over	80	55	116	113	25	8	—	31	—	—
Persons	1 358	396	1 574	989	609	158	—	1 326	—	—
Percent below poverty level	17.9	5.1	40.4	31.8	36.0	4.9	—	10.8	—	—
Persons under 18 years	518	113	676	377	257	46	—	630	—	—
Related children under 18 years	482	113	669	373	241	46	—	619	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	295	66	486	253	142	35	—	461	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	129	72	207	195	43	25	—	39	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	81	54	96	105	35	8	—	13	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	536	181	749	272	221	33	—	471	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 765	584	1 931	1 307	737	248	—	1 724	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 218	1 213	2 756	2 054	1 098	475	—	4 196	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County								
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20
INCOME IN 1989									
Households									
Less than \$5,000	—	—	12	1 968	1 547	1 166	665	2 123	254
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	67	306	193	122	120	85
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	91	410	221	120	127	112
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	12	116	157	158	110	205	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	293	232	307	138	454	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	465	235	125	86	412	26
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	455	163	117	54	406	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	326	44	22	35	196	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	98	—	23	—	76	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	13 750	33 824	11 482	15 299	12 197	28 613	5 999
Mean (dollars)	—	—	14 506	40 051	17 046	18 659	17 549	44 161	9 405
Families									
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	12	1 512	926	439	1 448	15
Median income (dollars)	—	—	5 360	36 674	13 564	18 155	15 846	32 263	12 083
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	24	1 848	1 208	863	553	203
Median income (dollars)	—	—	5 000	26 096	10 664	12 008	11 109	20 107	8 598
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	—	62.7	41.0	44.5	41.2	26.6
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	31 740	17 687	17 055	16 307	26 522
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	8	1 814	1 487	1 188	547	220
Median income (dollars)	—	—	3 750	11 618	5 849	5 846	5 253	10 038	5 962
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	—	40.0	21.8	26.4	24.7	30.2
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	16 888	12 325	11 519	13 523	17 619
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	5 032	14 955	7 113	6 976	7 022	19 414	10 379
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households									
With earnings	—	—	12	1 968	1 547	1 166	665	2 123	254
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	1 642	1 088	824	491	1 607	45
With Social Security income	—	—	—	39 048	18 805	20 621	17 147	43 668	23 526
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	12	433	540	412	232	806	183
With public assistance income	—	—	11 242	7 350	4 767	6 141	5 499	8 420	5 779
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	12	93	299	159	85	91	49
With retirement income	—	—	1 680	2 926	3 127	2 928	2 899	2 493	1 776
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	435	243	162	92	553	29
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	—	12 759	5 912	5 743	7 809	11 584	1 509
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	—	9 946	44 164	18 290	21 426	18 515	54 323	17 678
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	49 783	14 324	19 523	16 764	58 114	11 200
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	9 946	38 348	22 290	23 128	20 626	52 305	27 396
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	9 946	47 625	25 933	25 648	22 104	60 991	27 396
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	56 817	23 846	28 445	21 311	69 582	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	9 946	39 180	27 319	24 149	23 000	57 075	27 396
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	23 550	9 325	11 581	11 494	25 691
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	20 318	5 787	9 989	8 164	23 356	11 200
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	31 021	14 256	15 928	19 392	27 809	—
Poverty Status in 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	—	—	12	1 512	926	860	439	1 448	15
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	1 274	612	616	301	1 088	9	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	784	553	482	257	533	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	251	140	224	121	219	9
Married-couple families	—	—	12	1 297	476	579	296	1 153	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	1 103	330	428	221	893	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	629	200	233	169	367	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	199	49	112	65	130	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	202	359	250	118	225	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	158	231	161	67	132	9
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	148	277	218	88	131	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	52	74	105	56	71	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	12	577	772	361	320	783	256
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	456	621	306	226	675	239
65 years and over	—	—	12	168	207	172	59	348	196
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	32	5 220	3 896	3 069	1 670	4 841	287
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	1 357	1 132	893	459	985	10
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	1 348	1 119	889	443	985	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	1 044	857	637	304	683	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	32	464	638	514	191	1 038	208
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	32	148	278	220	92	405	117
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	—	46	386	250	144	73	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	3.0	41.7	29.1	32.8	5.0	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	6	214	164	86	35	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	36	327	170	128	52	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	18	99	99	80	28	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—	18	68	85	73	37	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	31	46	46	24	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	8	54	19	63	24	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	22	19	30	9	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	28	287	151	65	36	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	6	177	104	34	11	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	28	242	137	65	28	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	18	68	73	50	19	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	12	86	273	197	109	127	121
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	58	203	153	76	112	121
65 years and over	—	—	12	38	116	113	20	53	114
Persons	—	—	12	206	1 574	975	604	389	121
Percent below poverty level	—	37.5	—	3.9	40.4	31.8	36.2	8.0	42.2
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	52	676	369	257	131	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	52	669	365	241	131	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	29	486	245	142	94	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	12	55	207	195	38	68	114
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	12	47	96	105	30	27	53
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	89	749	272	221	147	18
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	12	313	1 931	1 286	732	529	167
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	32	693	2 756	2 015	1 085	1 275	223

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County—Can.					Remainder of Bay County			
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	692	1 749	1 792	1 821	244	1 918	1 358	1 748	896
Less than \$5,000	45	321	123	170	5	158	157	164	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	140	288	208	211	7	241	145	113	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999	138	205	191	234	17	314	238	151	79
\$15,000 to \$24,999	141	318	408	371	35	436	366	326	215
\$25,000 to \$34,999	110	266	356	358	32	378	198	327	230
\$35,000 to \$49,999	62	218	275	286	21	176	180	421	118
\$50,000 to \$74,999	46	84	209	179	60	196	74	184	147
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	7	22	12	20	19	—	62	32
\$100,000 or more	5	42	—	—	47	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 127	16 845	24 023	21 663	56 671	20 395	18 384	27 479	28 038
Mean (dollars)	21 710	27 193	26 794	25 383	67 099	23 599	21 160	30 160	31 160
Families	363	1 157	1 187	1 104	198	1 539	1 097	1 474	694
Median income (dollars)	24 526	20 920	28 526	25 409	63 485	23 897	20 071	30 473	29 352
Moles 15 years and over, with income	493	1 260	1 461	1 524	244	1 872	1 309	1 793	1 074
Median income (dollars)	13 567	14 242	17 871	14 971	36 667	14 621	13 064	16 933	17 246
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.5	36.7	47.6	50.3	57.4	45.6	49.0	55.7	52.6
Median income (dollars)	19 036	25 107	22 062	23 421	62 807	22 516	18 559	21 692	23 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	581	1 637	1 506	1 595	187	1 396	963	1 475	697
Median income (dollars)	8 279	6 972	9 603	8 264	11 750	7 208	8 549	9 434	12 188
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.5	24.7	35.3	34.8	28.9	35.2	34.5	36.8	43.6
Median income (dollars)	12 452	15 562	16 188	15 240	16 528	11 518	14 458	13 859	16 646
Per capita income (dollars)	11 456	11 487	11 600	10 986	23 138	8 379	7 942	10 494	11 829
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	692	1 749	1 792	1 821	244	1 918	1 358	1 748	896
With earnings	485	1 267	1 328	1 445	198	1 496	1 058	1 453	763
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 128	23 121	26 063	24 783	69 343	23 263	21 426	29 853	28 979
With Social Security income	256	576	599	389	86	541	436	430	166
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 006	7 019	6 846	6 378	6 440	7 432	6 836	6 107	6 102
With public assistance income	46	255	130	91	7	79	101	72	43
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 237	3 479	1 882	3 540	15 000	2 857	2 987	3 335	4 337
With retirement income	96	310	498	350	76	314	224	380	217
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 046	10 234	10 925	10 305	12 999	11 061	8 210	9 019	13 331
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	29 391	32 884	31 508	29 109	78 199	26 289	23 092	32 478	33 822
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 181	21 303	31 879	30 312	86 416	25 288	23 669	31 606	36 109
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 340	45 798	31 262	28 039	59 744	27 295	22 564	33 263	31 796
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 836	44 774	33 572	32 990	81 430	27 730	23 658	34 311	34 155
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 042	33 603	34 865	36 387	91 929	26 852	25 426	33 541	37 345
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 114	53 413	32 707	30 146	59 744	28 563	22 224	34 993	31 359
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 430	9 143	20 044	14 431	3 180	11 475	20 890	15 112	26 399
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 763	6 555	12 162	12 141	3 180	11 980	16 047	14 104	25 399
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 691	15 510	25 201	17 443	—	10 817	28 930	15 845	27 838
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	363	1 157	1 187	1 104	198	1 539	1 097	1 474	694
Householder worked in 1989	254	776	878	833	157	1 117	780	1 191	528
With related children under 18 years	121	640	508	553	137	811	584	739	329
With related children under 5 years	30	336	237	238	41	227	275	267	118
Married-couple families	278	759	956	834	187	1 382	889	1 315	638
Householder worked in 1989	215	513	681	680	151	1 032	643	1 072	490
With related children under 18 years	72	345	410	396	126	688	424	652	301
With related children under 5 years	19	176	200	167	41	227	240	260	113
Female householder, no husband present	72	346	177	213	5	99	133	95	39
Householder worked in 1989	26	240	152	111	—	43	80	55	32
With related children under 18 years	43	262	70	138	5	81	111	40	23
With related children under 5 years	11	141	18	63	—	—	29	—	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	358	711	729	930	50	465	419	361	243
Nonfamily householder	329	592	605	717	46	379	261	274	202
65 years and over	157	219	223	120	33	112	115	85	41
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 301	4 161	4 142	4 121	714	5 391	3 673	5 011	2 350
Persons under 18 years	170	1 193	906	951	233	1 535	994	1 359	613
Related children under 18 years	170	1 180	896	951	233	1 535	941	1 359	613
Related children 5 to 17 years	115	776	637	682	170	1 136	668	1 020	457
Persons 65 years and over	333	690	729	422	108	469	404	421	193
Persons 75 years and over	173	241	278	199	37	153	118	119	46
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	41	361	67	143	5	259	155	139	35
Percent below poverty level	11.3	31.2	5.6	13.0	2.5	16.8	14.1	9.4	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	9	202	60	75	—	129	95	75	10
With related children under 18 years	29	303	37	94	5	180	130	86	20
With related children under 5 years	15	197	19	43	—	75	66	32	9
Married-couple families	15	87	16	49	—	201	110	116	35
Householder worked in 1989	9	36	16	32	—	117	71	52	10
With related children under 18 years	9	52	9	18	—	122	85	71	20
With related children under 5 years	9	37	9	8	—	75	51	25	9
Female householder, no husband present	26	250	51	94	5	46	39	16	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	159	44	43	—	—	18	16	—
With related children under 18 years	20	227	28	76	5	46	39	8	—
With related children under 5 years	6	141	10	35	—	—	9	—	—
Unrelated individuals	79	227	202	216	4	181	199	141	41
Nonfamily householder	59	166	138	147	—	121	120	111	26
65 years and over	27	74	53	49	—	42	78	39	19
Persons	193	1 413	379	691	14	1 063	737	596	173
Percent below poverty level	14.8	34.0	9.2	16.8	2.0	19.7	20.1	11.9	7.4
Persons under 18 years	50	624	81	246	5	383	245	178	55
Related children under 18 years	50	611	71	246	5	383	215	178	55
Related children 5 to 17 years	19	337	54	206	5	258	144	137	33
Persons 65 years and over	40	115	67	88	—	72	81	107	25
Persons 75 years and over	18	13	36	37	—	18	29	42	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	55	627	187	273	14	354	419	275	45
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	324	1 702	621	992	21	1 334	1 045	818	290
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	551	2 326	1 304	1 788	29	2 467	2 166	1 741	669

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.								
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	469	932	666	1 920	962	1 885	776	2 825	4 137
Less than \$5,000	26	12	15	62	128	214	77	235	222
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45	—	10	162	144	342	90	210	270
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31	66	73	237	143	221	118	439	354
\$15,000 to \$24,999	152	475	130	523	184	356	233	666	655
\$25,000 to \$34,999	85	194	199	442	173	445	104	533	711
\$35,000 to \$49,999	74	137	139	238	140	197	92	440	985
\$50,000 to \$74,999	47	43	65	175	45	75	43	197	720
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2	5	27	62	5	23	19	49	166
\$100,000 or more	7	—	8	19	—	12	—	56	54
Median (dollars)	23 125	22 051	30 263	24 531	19 444	20 229	18 958	22 990	32 744
Mean (dollars)	29 434	25 926	34 168	28 793	21 863	22 340	22 913	28 378	35 476
Families	328	923	566	1 383	691	1 394	568	2 237	3 310
Median income (dollars)	30 227	21 955	31 953	26 832	22 031	21 992	21 207	25 554	36 601
Moles 15 years and over, with income	408	1 757	710	1 784	805	1 608	675	2 525	3 961
Median income (dollars)	20 069	14 550	20 031	17 326	15 533	15 140	15 339	17 458	22 884
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.5	75.4	56.6	57.7	38.3	48.1	53.9	54.5	54.2
Median income (dollars)	25 547	15 929	22 164	20 086	22 115	20 792	20 109	23 467	30 719
Females 15 years and over, with income	365	820	644	1 494	853	1 600	637	2 279	3 799
Median income (dollars)	8 884	7 563	8 772	8 970	6 051	7 377	7 938	8 418	9 102
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.3	33.9	32.6	34.9	24.2	30.8	35.5	36.8	34.7
Median income (dollars)	15 673	13 841	19 083	13 519	13 357	11 440	12 250	13 506	15 885
Per capita income (dollars)	13 604	8 299	11 105	12 041	8 299	8 356	9 358	10 482	12 825
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	469	932	666	1 920	962	1 885	776	2 825	4 137
With earnings	312	932	594	1 597	695	1 511	623	2 386	3 362
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 934	25 127	28 382	25 405	20 802	22 323	22 924	27 884	34 481
With Social Security income	181	5	115	435	321	397	174	675	1 074
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 376	400	9 469	7 821	6 482	5 511	7 306	5 864	6 790
With public assistance income	20	18	27	92	184	251	59	175	130
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 279	659	3 526	2 545	3 220	3 362	4 038	3 560	2 217
With retirement income	164	—	212	478	268	254	133	363	1 024
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 814	—	13 693	13 711	10 051	9 201	9 588	10 208	12 990
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	34 942	25 721	35 772	32 334	24 727	24 379	25 505	31 308	39 251
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 073	25 138	34 394	27 165	21 397	20 948	22 184	31 977	41 858
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 479	29 062	37 551	36 112	26 943	29 181	28 514	30 532	36 761
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 017	26 243	37 670	35 029	29 705	28 757	27 844	34 445	43 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 490	25 716	37 513	30 761	28 503	26 967	25 522	37 676	46 120
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 124	29 062	37 853	37 937	30 474	30 784	29 662	31 171	40 174
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 848	16 774	10 811	19 838	12 299	9 727	14 396	19 372	17 947
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 543	16 774	9 879	11 405	8 489	8 274	8 898	15 886	16 868
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 680	—	19 200	29 860	16 853	13 810	21 313	27 551	18 972
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	328	923	566	1 383	691	1 394	568	2 237	3 310
Householder worked in 1989	208	923	471	1 109	489	1 138	433	1 816	2 674
With related children under 18 years	102	786	319	637	337	903	289	1 249	1 766
With related children under 5 years	38	470	126	275	110	354	130	569	528
Householder worked in 1989	293	869	526	1 135	456	985	460	1 800	2 734
With related children under 18 years	177	869	435	892	341	850	351	1 447	2 253
Female householder, no husband present	73	732	283	494	210	561	210	939	1 417
Householder worked in 1989	29	454	100	211	58	218	109	434	452
With related children under 5 years	28	31	40	151	180	320	70	338	470
Householder worked in 1989	24	31	36	129	121	228	49	284	333
With related children under 18 years	24	31	36	90	112	276	50	252	300
With related children under 5 years	4	11	26	47	52	110	15	115	66
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	169	18	179	689	365	648	260	879	1 027
Nonfamily householder	141	9	100	537	271	491	208	588	827
65 years and over	54	—	21	135	140	164	61	187	319
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 001	3 328	2 044	4 598	2 486	5 037	1 893	7 567	11 337
Persons under 18 years	151	1 450	621	1 031	679	1 547	443	2 174	3 173
Related children under 18 years	151	1 450	613	1 031	679	1 547	442	2 138	3 166
Related children 5 to 17 years	106	855	431	726	499	1 075	285	1 457	2 493
Persons 65 years and over	251	—	153	509	376	329	229	659	1 095
Persons 75 years and over	62	—	53	85	104	84	60	174	393
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	17	25	18	102	160	303	94	323	206
Percent below poverty level	5.2	2.7	3.2	7.4	23.2	21.7	16.5	14.4	6.2
Householder worked in 1989	12	25	18	87	93	184	54	240	113
With related children under 18 years	15	25	18	78	138	242	77	269	151
With related children under 5 years	6	19	18	34	47	139	27	155	33
Householder worked in 1989	2	19	—	23	33	94	25	117	35
With related children under 18 years	5	19	—	23	41	92	36	119	25
Female householder, no husband present	2	13	—	9	62	19	85	16	16
Householder worked in 1989	8	6	18	69	97	163	29	127	143
With related children under 18 years	8	6	18	64	55	90	20	83	78
With related children under 5 years	2	6	18	55	82	150	29	110	126
Unrelated individuals	41	—	54	140	149	286	78	312	261
Nonfamily householder	25	—	15	81	105	189	58	148	170
65 years and over	10	—	7	39	50	96	22	68	86
Persons	87	104	113	510	774	1 249	361	1 346	930
Percent below poverty level	8.7	3.1	5.5	11.1	31.1	24.8	19.1	17.8	8.2
Persons under 18 years	22	60	49	176	338	501	133	518	340
Related children under 18 years	22	60	41	176	338	501	133	482	333
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	34	16	148	260	303	97	295	282
Persons 65 years and over	12	—	7	63	86	114	42	117	124
Persons 75 years and over	5	—	—	13	28	38	16	69	67
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	40	47	93	239	342	429	119	536	370
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	127	595	178	921	1 707	1 635	496	1 753	1 173
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	296	1 867	571	1 306	2 689	893	3 186	2 846	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 26.99	Tract 27
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	992	—	23	12	975	4 742	—	2 895
Less than \$5,000	60	—	—	—	15	280	—	126
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	—	13	5	70	250	—	342
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	—	6	—	69	530	—	320
\$15,000 to \$24,999	140	—	4	—	140	907	—	815
\$25,000 to \$34,999	122	—	—	7	123	752	—	479
\$35,000 to \$49,999	189	—	—	—	146	829	—	370
\$50,000 to \$74,999	221	—	—	—	203	652	—	281
\$75,000 to \$99,999	80	—	—	—	122	227	—	98
\$100,000 or more	29	—	—	—	87	315	—	64
Median (dollars)	36 742	—	8 902	30 357	43 657	30 596	—	23 324
Mean (dollars)	40 609	—	10 968	20 172	53 401	44 580	—	30 675
Families	814	—	10	—	805	3 085	—	1 990
Median income (dollars)	44 276	—	8 447	—	49 180	35 048	—	27 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 036	—	13	8	889	4 549	155	2 684
Median income (dollars)	24 722	—	7 321	11 250	30 288	21 150	9 549	15 996
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.4	—	—	—	57.9	51.1	50.3	42.5
Females 15 years and over, with income	32 857	—	—	—	41 975	27 219	12 500	21 571
Median income (dollars)	1 003	—	20	12	861	3 773	—	2 313
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.1	—	6 250	20 357	10 953	10 443	—	9 996
Median income (dollars)	16 061	—	25.0	58.3	29.2	32.7	—	31.2
Per capita income (dollars)	14 890	—	13 750	21 250	21 891	16 266	—	14 399
Median income (dollars)	—	—	5 944	12 622	20 487	19 347	10 514	13 572
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	992	—	23	12	975	4 742	—	2 895
With earnings	824	—	10	7	788	3 759	—	1 931
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 385	—	10 289	26 600	50 815	40 488	—	27 720
With Social Security income	278	—	17	12	254	1 237	—	1 132
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 473	—	5 610	4 144	7 255	7 836	—	8 327
With public assistance income	20	—	16	—	31	170	—	135
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 760	—	3 375	—	2 552	3 703	—	3 304
With retirement income	272	—	—	—	264	1 064	—	798
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 053	—	—	—	19 420	17 202	—	12 434
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 433	—	13 227	—	60 298	52 028	—	36 515
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 773	—	—	—	67 221	58 854	—	34 966
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 622	—	13 227	—	55 707	47 920	—	37 196
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 878	—	—	—	64 271	54 996	—	37 861
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 898	—	—	—	73 285	67 865	—	40 388
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 155	—	—	—	58 325	48 090	—	36 921
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 954	—	13 227	—	25 339	18 383	—	16 295
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 591	—	—	—	17 304	13 542	—	13 618
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 670	—	13 227	—	29 035	26 088	—	24 397
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	814	—	10	—	805	3 085	—	1 990
Householder worked in 1989	635	—	—	—	636	2 293	—	1 306
With related children under 18 years	356	—	6	—	335	1 197	—	642
With related children under 5 years	107	—	—	—	84	513	—	195
Married-couple families	713	—	—	—	707	2 769	—	1 755
Householder worked in 1989	575	—	—	—	564	2 055	—	1 118
With related children under 18 years	307	—	—	—	286	996	—	505
With related children under 5 years	88	—	—	—	79	421	—	189
Female householder, no husband present	74	—	10	—	73	254	—	153
Householder worked in 1989	42	—	—	—	47	194	—	134
With related children under 18 years	42	—	6	—	32	165	—	120
With related children under 5 years	12	—	—	—	5	80	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	204	—	13	20	210	2 140	—	1 213
Nonfamily householder	178	—	13	12	170	1 657	—	905
65 years and over	50	—	13	5	99	400	—	415
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 536	—	45	20	2 522	10 910	—	6 548
Persons under 18 years	526	—	8	—	588	2 103	—	1 069
Related children under 18 years	526	—	8	—	588	2 097	—	1 059
Related children 5 to 17 years	409	—	8	—	471	1 473	—	766
Persons 65 years and over	339	—	17	5	301	1 505	—	1 382
Persons 75 years and over	80	—	—	5	98	382	—	354
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	38	—	6	—	37	197	—	105
Percent below poverty level	4.7	—	60.0	—	4.6	6.4	—	5.3
Householder worked in 1989	34	—	—	—	29	108	—	69
With related children under 18 years	18	—	6	—	13	142	—	69
With related children under 5 years	11	—	—	—	5	37	—	23
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	21	116	—	63
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	13	64	—	37
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	5	61	—	27
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	5	22	—	17
Female householder, no husband present	38	—	6	—	16	70	—	42
Householder worked in 1989	34	—	—	—	16	44	—	32
With related children under 18 years	18	—	6	—	8	70	—	42
With related children under 5 years	11	—	—	—	—	15	—	6
Unrelated individuals	61	—	—	5	27	399	—	254
Nonfamily householder	47	—	—	5	15	274	—	129
65 years and over	17	—	—	5	8	104	—	74
Persons	190	—	14	5	144	1 051	—	566
Percent below poverty level	7.5	—	31.1	25.0	5.7	9.6	—	8.6
Persons under 18 years	61	—	8	—	41	299	—	133
Related children under 18 years	61	—	8	—	41	299	—	133
Related children 5 to 17 years	37	—	8	—	30	259	—	84
Persons 65 years and over	17	—	—	5	25	183	—	129
Persons 75 years and over	7	—	—	5	8	85	—	34
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	92	—	—	—	19	558	—	178
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	271	—	21	5	227	1 598	—	949
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	520	—	39	13	446	3 211	—	2 076

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County			
		Total	Collaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	109 787	109 787	10 447	26 151	12 409	4 126	1 393	3 884
Native	107 158	107 158	10 082	25 590	11 988	3 936	1 393	3 835
Foreign born	2 629	2 629	365	561	421	190	—	49
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	191	191	53	57	53	13	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	102 333	102 333	9 559	24 591	11 358	3 870	1 319	3 559
Speak a language other than English	4 120	4 120	618	995	658	149	20	167
Do not speak English "very well"	1 099	1 099	196	302	204	73	13	27
In linguistically isolated households	299	299	113	69	113	26	—	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 436	26 436	2 909	5 992	3 450	857	264	1 051
Preprimary school	2 246	2 246	289	507	338	93	21	68
Public school	1 223	1 223	158	188	194	48	21	57
Elementary or high school	17 220	17 220	1 764	3 696	2 135	602	186	692
Public school	15 942	15 942	1 662	3 330	2 010	516	171	664
College	6 970	6 970	856	1 789	977	162	57	291
Public college	6 507	6 507	793	1 726	907	155	45	282
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	73 232	73 232	6 450	18 232	7 663	2 780	971	2 370
Less than 9th grade	5 661	5 661	328	1 640	393	176	153	363
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 295	11 295	729	2 782	909	331	226	444
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 909	22 909	2 286	5 159	2 723	1 117	350	848
Some college, no degree	16 040	16 040	1 520	3 674	1 802	605	164	500
Associate degree	5 173	5 173	528	1 475	622	180	24	133
Bachelor's degree	8 096	8 096	614	2 373	723	280	36	74
Graduate or professional degree	4 058	4 058	445	1 129	491	91	18	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.8	76.8	83.6	75.7	83.0	81.8	61.0	65.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.6	16.6	16.4	19.2	15.8	13.3	5.6	3.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 208	1 208	1 246	1 143	1 260	877	1 273	1 522
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	102 333	102 333	9 559	24 591	11 358	3 870	1 319	3 559
Same house	46 085	46 085	3 505	11 853	4 458	1 734	850	1 863
Different house in United States	53 433	53 433	5 175	12 346	5 913	1 956	446	1 593
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 270	13 270	1 155	4 515	1 348	471	249	638
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12 143	12 143	875	1 925	1 066	462	71	306
Different MSA/PMSA	20 769	20 769	2 122	4 505	2 380	786	55	395
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 251	7 251	1 023	1 401	1 119	237	71	254
Abroad	2 815	2 815	879	392	987	180	23	103
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	51 093	51 093	5 505	11 657	6 432	2 011	608	1 660
Car, truck, or van	48 207	48 207	5 264	11 125	6 169	1 853	583	1 573
Drove alone	42 143	42 143	4 765	9 830	5 587	1 505	421	1 342
Carpooled	6 064	6 064	499	1 295	582	348	162	231
Public transportation	39	39	—	6	—	9	—	9
Other means	1 998	1 998	159	356	165	118	25	71
Worked at home	849	849	82	170	98	31	—	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	17.6	17.4	15.4	17.7	17.6	21.8	17.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	48 676	48 676	5 395	11 338	6 297	1 924	557	1 576
Central city	26 025	26 025	2 546	7 870	2 967	939	389	922
Outside central city	22 651	22 651	2 849	3 468	3 330	985	168	654
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 417	2 417	110	319	135	87	51	84
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	86 470	86 470	7 970	21 313	9 411	3 323	1 146	2 905
In labor force	54 899	54 899	5 877	12 675	6 873	2 153	677	1 806
Employed	47 594	47 594	4 475	11 450	5 304	1 742	613	1 593
Unemployed	3 066	3 066	345	854	406	111	51	138
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.0	7.7	8.0
Females 16 years and over	43 807	43 807	3 913	11 393	4 661	1 642	593	1 501
Employed	21 817	21 817	2 161	5 432	2 558	780	272	715
Unemployed	1 423	1 423	221	368	258	52	26	66
With own children under 6 years	6 432	6 432	762	1 426	894	193	66	281
In labor force	3 889	3 889	468	917	578	125	26	128
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 561	7 561	736	1 581	902	286	80	285
In labor force	5 562	5 562	610	1 137	749	180	62	229
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 896	5 896	653	1 409	780	213	103	217
Not enrolled in school	1 574	1 574	153	345	175	84	53	85
Unemployed or not in labor force	563	563	29	113	41	18	23	32
Not high school graduate	775	775	26	165	26	74	37	52
Employed	424	424	13	80	13	58	22	31
Unemployed	113	113	—	33	—	8	7	—
Not in labor force	230	230	13	52	13	—	8	21
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	59 259	59 259	6 127	13 997	7 160	2 274	699	2 015
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 313	47 313	4 719	11 236	5 532	1 831	566	1 552
50 to 52 weeks	33 768	33 768	3 421	7 892	4 014	1 382	374	1 037
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	67 755	67 755	6 315	15 837	7 467	2 520	921	2 501
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 178	3 178	224	721	243	99	41	263
With a mobility limitation	1 925	1 925	121	465	140	47	29	151
With a self-care limitation	439	439	37	103	47	19	5	26
With a work disability	2 070	2 070	134	483	143	80	20	168
In labor force	7 698	7 698	628	1 735	746	260	196	445
Prevented from working	3 084	3 084	358	715	427	131	61	144
No work disability	3 942	3 942	241	900	285	97	120	274
In labor force	60 057	60 057	5 687	14 102	6 721	2 260	725	2 056
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	46 404	46 404	4 438	11 159	5 255	1 686	578	1 568
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13 367	13 367	598	4 434	751	503	212	329
With a mobility limitation	2 855	2 855	121	1 191	144	66	56	83
With a self-care limitation	2 310	2 310	107	989	130	49	24	64
With a work disability	1 621	1 621	87	689	99	34	32	55

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.				Callaway city, Bay County	Panama City city, Bay County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	7 040	7 609	815	1 130	10 447	815	1 130
Native	6 896	7 303	811	1 123	10 082	811	1 123
Foreign born	144	306	4	7	365	4	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	11	7	—	—	53	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 423	7 225	792	1 058	9 559	792	1 058
Speak one language other than English	223	324	32	49	618	32	49
Do not speak English "very well"	85	60	4	9	196	4	9
In linguistically isolated households	11	7	—	—	113	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 703	2 149	141	189	2 909	141	189
Preprimary school	258	233	—	8	289	—	8
Public school	194	130	—	4	158	—	4
Elementary or high school	1 195	1 271	80	142	1 764	80	142
Public school	1 028	1 175	60	137	1 662	60	137
College	250	645	61	39	856	61	39
Public college	232	638	61	39	793	61	39
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	4 422	5 156	588	796	6 450	588	796
Less than 9th grade	482	268	120	187	328	120	187
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 039	434	136	239	729	136	239
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 589	1 458	98	221	2 286	98	221
Some college, no degree	838	1 131	133	121	1 520	133	121
Associate degree	152	507	30	22	528	30	22
Bachelor's degree	215	859	39	—	614	39	—
Graduate or professional degree	107	499	32	6	445	32	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.6	86.4	56.5	46.5	83.6	56.5	46.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.3	26.3	12.1	.8	16.4	12.1	.8
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 330	1 111	758	1 359	1 246	758	1 359
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	6 423	7 225	792	1 058	9 559	792	1 058
Same house	2 951	2 994	233	634	3 505	233	634
Different house in United States	3 464	4 094	526	424	5 175	526	424
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	1 216	1 179	210	254	1 155	210	254
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	831	722	25	63	875	25	63
Different MSA/PMSA	901	1 719	213	48	2 122	213	48
Not in own MSA/PMSA	516	474	78	59	1 023	78	59
Abroad	8	137	33	—	879	33	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	3 154	3 855	401	449	5 505	401	449
Car, truck, or van	3 072	3 658	358	424	5 264	358	424
Drove alone	2 596	3 201	325	341	4 765	325	341
Carpooled	476	457	33	83	499	33	83
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	53	126	33	5	159	33	5
Worked at home	29	71	10	20	82	10	20
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	15.4	12.9	16.2	17.4	12.9	16.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 057	3 704	390	436	5 395	390	436
Control city	1 816	2 448	272	252	2 546	272	252
Outside control city	1 241	1 256	118	184	2 849	118	184
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	97	151	11	13	110	11	13
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	5 198	6 121	719	929	7 970	719	929
In labor force	3 434	4 051	419	477	5 877	419	477
Employed	3 189	3 794	375	431	4 475	375	431
Unemployed	208	140	18	28	345	18	28
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	3.6	4.6	6.1	7.2	4.6	6.1
Females 16 years and over	2 652	3 179	365	507	3 913	365	507
Employed	1 350	1 786	174	192	2 161	174	192
Unemployed	92	50	9	5	221	9	5
With own children under 6 years	529	455	28	58	762	28	58
In labor force	319	349	16	45	468	16	45
With own children 6 to 17 years only	478	643	22	35	736	22	35
In labor force	340	547	6	23	610	6	23
Persons 16 to 19 years	300	571	50	39	653	50	39
Not enrolled in school	56	94	18	13	153	18	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	32	18	—	29	18	—
Nat high school graduate	23	11	18	13	26	18	13
Employed	15	11	—	13	13	—	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	8	—	18	—	13	18	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 681	4 297	471	501	6 127	471	501
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 914	3 513	444	348	4 719	444	348
50 to 52 weeks	2 089	2 600	295	190	3 421	295	190
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 482	4 995	458	581	6 315	458	581
With a mobility or self-care limitation	205	106	27	52	224	27	52
With a mobility limitation	147	58	27	36	121	27	36
In labor force	12	24	17	12	37	17	29
With a self-care limitation	58	63	22	29	134	22	29
With a work disability	490	405	34	60	628	34	60
In labor force	186	198	17	16	358	17	16
Prevented from working	253	148	17	38	241	17	38
No work disability	3 992	4 590	424	521	5 687	424	521
In labor force	3 143	3 659	376	418	4 438	376	418
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	671	787	93	286	598	93	286
With a mobility or self-care limitation	160	157	37	106	121	37	106
With a mobility limitation	132	150	37	96	107	37	96
With a self-care limitation	96	69	30	23	87	30	23

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City city, Bay County—Con.		Remainder of Bay County					
	Tract 22	Tract 24	Tract 7	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 864	3 821	3 370	4 126	1 393	3 884	7 008	10 267
Native	2 828	3 790	3 304	3 936	1 393	3 835	6 864	10 107
Foreign born	36	31	66	190	—	49	144	160
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	22	—	—	13	—	9	11	8
Persons 5 years and over	2 655	3 577	2 884	3 870	1 319	3 559	6 391	9 625
Speak a language other than English	96	112	198	149	20	167	223	290
Do not speak English "very well"	52	54	48	73	13	27	85	59
In linguistically isolated households	34	—	—	26	—	9	11	17
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	644	930	1 128	857	264	1 051	1 703	2 844
Preprimary school	49	40	139	93	21	68	258	248
Public school	21	—	103	48	21	57	194	120
Elementary or high school	416	541	601	602	186	692	1 195	1 938
Public school	369	498	596	516	171	664	1 028	1 843
College	179	349	388	162	57	291	250	658
Public college	167	349	357	155	45	282	232	643
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 008	2 532	1 584	2 780	971	2 370	4 390	6 673
Less than 9th grade	169	208	6	176	153	363	470	377
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	322	418	52	331	226	444	1 019	912
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	626	769	390	1 117	350	848	1 589	1 766
Some college, no degree	447	584	715	605	164	500	838	1 515
Associate degree	120	206	182	180	24	133	152	552
Bachelor's degree	241	257	164	280	36	74	215	1 012
Graduate or professional degree	83	90	75	91	18	8	107	539
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.5	75.3	96.3	81.8	61.0	65.9	66.1	80.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.1	13.7	15.1	13.3	5.6	3.5	7.3	23.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 124	1 103	1 377	877	1 273	1 522	1 330	1 180
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 655	3 577	2 884	3 870	1 319	3 559	6 391	9 625
Same house	1 222	1 549	187	1 734	850	1 863	2 931	4 476
Different house in United States	1 428	2 005	2 134	1 956	446	1 593	3 452	4 940
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	499	713	156	471	249	638	1 216	1 081
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	203	442	179	462	71	306	831	1 592
Different MSA/PMSA	608	571	1 400	786	55	395	901	1 864
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	118	279	399	237	71	254	504	403
Abroad	5	23	563	180	23	103	8	209
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 093	1 923	1 770	2 011	608	1 660	3 154	4 988
Car, truck, or van	1 083	1 833	1 603	1 853	583	1 573	3 072	4 860
Drive alone	976	1 666	1 390	1 505	421	1 342	2 596	4 516
Carpooled	107	167	213	348	162	231	476	344
Public transportation	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—
Other means	5	69	159	118	25	71	53	51
Worked at home	5	21	8	31	—	7	29	77
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	15.2	11.9	17.6	21.8	17.5	17.4	16.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 079	1 857	1 738	1 924	557	1 576	3 057	4 783
Central city	802	1 216	264	939	389	922	1 816	2 756
Outside central city	277	641	1 474	985	168	654	1 241	2 027
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	14	66	32	87	51	84	97	205
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 307	3 135	2 246	3 323	1 146	2 905	5 166	7 845
In labor force	1 182	2 085	1 811	2 153	677	1 806	3 434	5 245
Employed	1 063	1 952	469	1 742	613	1 593	3 189	4 869
Unemployed	81	114	29	111	51	138	208	200
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	7.7	8.0	6.1	3.9
Females 16 years and over	1 327	1 656	855	1 642	593	1 501	2 644	4 104
Employed	529	911	365	780	272	715	1 350	2 353
Unemployed	41	58	20	52	26	66	92	95
With own children under 6 years	162	191	379	193	66	281	529	550
In labor force	78	120	189	125	26	128	319	404
With own children 6 to 17 years only	151	231	233	286	80	285	478	931
In labor force	119	159	146	180	62	229	340	731
Persons 16 to 19 years	98	238	156	213	103	217	300	684
Not enrolled in school	20	74	75	84	53	85	56	125
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	—	4	18	23	32	13	54
Not high school graduate	20	19	4	74	37	52	23	71
Employed	—	19	—	58	22	31	15	36
Unemployed	7	—	—	8	7	—	—	6
Not in labor force	13	—	4	—	8	21	8	29
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 334	2 235	1 960	2 274	699	2 015	3 681	5 666
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 014	1 809	1 575	1 831	566	1 552	2 914	4 344
50 to 52 weeks	670	1 273	1 251	1 382	374	1 037	2 089	3 282
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 571	2 629	841	2 520	921	2 501	4 482	6 600
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	122	22	99	41	263	205	301
With a mobility limitation	65	69	22	47	29	151	147	117
In labor force	6	15	9	19	5	26	12	23
With a self-care limitation	26	98	13	80	20	168	58	262
With a work disability	230	315	31	260	196	445	490	499
In labor force	70	161	18	131	61	144	186	216
Prevented from working	143	154	13	97	120	274	253	209
No work disability	1 341	2 314	810	2 260	725	2 056	3 992	6 101
In labor force	1 019	1 896	480	1 686	578	1 568	3 143	4 768
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	572	422	—	503	212	329	639	1 026
With a mobility or self-care limitation	132	150	—	66	56	83	148	156
With a mobility limitation	104	122	—	49	24	64	120	105
With a self-care limitation	68	83	—	34	32	55	84	115

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponoma City, FL MSA	Boy County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County			
		Total	Calloway city	Ponoma City city	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	47 594	47 594	4 475	11 450	5 304	1 742	613	1 593
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 611	5 611	483	1 414	580	166	41	106
Professional specialty occupations	6 509	6 509	525	1 888	653	171	36	83
Technicians and related support occupations	1 865	1 865	158	459	201	82	19	64
Sales occupations	7 365	7 365	587	1 831	733	259	76	283
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 986	6 986	901	1 643	1 043	265	91	245
Private household occupations	145	145	10	34	10	—	—	20
Protective service occupations	1 105	1 105	129	298	148	8	—	48
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 112	6 112	566	1 381	649	315	96	192
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	937	937	58	166	58	14	14	47
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 675	5 675	496	1 235	562	239	109	243
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 680	1 680	153	387	153	56	69	87
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 967	1 967	179	444	213	89	14	100
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 637	1 637	230	270	301	78	48	75
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	43 240	43 240	4 049	11 244	4 672	1 716	612	1 490
Less than \$5,000	2 773	2 773	146	839	153	62	82	177
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 787	3 787	296	1 329	306	118	73	232
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 884	4 884	456	1 247	529	188	72	160
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 462	9 462	999	2 310	1 104	453	110	293
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 897	7 897	689	2 078	878	419	113	377
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 413	7 413	920	1 813	1 059	227	119	164
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 839	4 839	445	1 131	510	175	38	52
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 260	1 260	51	240	78	55	5	23
\$100,000 or more	925	925	47	257	55	19	—	12
Median (dollars)	25 777	25 777	26 742	24 481	27 715	25 567	22 308	21 174
Mean (dollars)	32 500	32 500	31 250	31 873	31 780	29 701	24 410	23 314
Families	31 552	31 552	3 135	7 200	3 670	1 264	427	1 069
Median income (dollars)	29 589	29 589	29 896	29 768	30 552	27 465	28 672	24 335
Per capita income (dollars)	13 010	13 010	12 097	14 016	11 973	12 406	10 698	9 004
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	43 240	43 240	4 049	11 244	4 672	1 716	612	1 490
With earnings	34 185	34 185	3 550	8 411	4 101	1 403	456	1 145
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 846	30 846	27 885	31 495	28 063	26 211	23 092	23 651
With Social Security income	11 947	11 947	692	3 693	807	424	216	397
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 189	7 189	6 954	7 247	7 313	7 750	6 297	5 511
With public assistance income	2 198	2 198	103	779	122	58	70	186
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 171	3 171	4 153	2 962	4 098	3 234	3 216	2 974
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	36 945	36 945	33 087	39 158	33 603	33 588	28 980	25 998
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 529	36 529	29 481	40 199	30 498	28 371	25 080	23 237
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 714	39 714	35 268	43 679	35 753	35 621	32 551	29 103
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 920	40 920	32 976	47 383	33 995	30 655	32 106	27 872
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 194	18 194	16 680	18 493	16 074	23 792	15 730	10 996
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 482	14 482	12 433	14 561	11 992	14 488	9 589	7 680
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	31 552	31 552	3 135	7 200	3 670	1 264	427	1 069
Householder worked in 1989	24 392	24 392	2 696	5 329	3 136	1 000	322	862
With related children under 18 years	14 863	14 863	1 566	3 164	1 854	558	160	615
With related children under 5 years	5 893	5 893	765	1 258	866	223	51	249
Married-couple families	26 924	26 924	2 700	5 807	3 203	1 073	321	835
Householder worked in 1989	21 033	21 033	2 335	4 404	2 747	840	246	700
With related children under 18 years	12 010	12 010	1 284	2 364	1 544	459	111	435
With related children under 5 years	4 979	4 979	655	941	738	188	31	161
Female householder, no husband present	3 466	3 466	345	1 099	377	114	80	183
Householder worked in 1989	2 447	2 447	277	706	305	92	57	127
With related children under 18 years	2 260	2 260	243	671	271	53	44	152
With related children under 5 years	761	761	81	265	99	18	20	88
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14 931	14 931	1 124	4 969	1 286	596	230	529
Nonfamily householder	11 688	11 688	914	4 044	1 002	452	185	421
65 years and over	4 057	4 057	179	1 583	200	135	82	164
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	107 519	107 519	10 447	25 403	12 379	4 126	1 374	3 870
Persons under 18 years	25 789	25 789	2 785	5 380	3 376	894	265	1 052
Related children under 18 years	25 604	25 604	2 774	5 321	3 357	894	265	1 052
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 241	18 241	1 886	3 792	2 306	638	199	727
Persons 65 years and over	13 367	13 367	598	4 434	751	503	212	329
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	2 640	2 640	213	652	231	65	51	178
Percent below poverty level	8.4	8.4	6.8	9.1	6.3	5.1	11.9	16.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 559	1 559	149	329	167	50	38	95
With related children under 18 years	1 895	1 895	189	436	207	41	38	130
With related children under 5 years	869	869	96	210	114	5	6	96
Married-couple families	1 471	1 471	93	286	93	33	21	105
Householder worked in 1989	831	831	55	141	55	23	14	59
With related children under 18 years	890	890	76	145	76	23	14	57
With related children under 5 years	493	493	45	78	45	—	—	41
Female householder, no husband present	1 070	1 070	120	342	138	32	25	73
Householder worked in 1989	648	648	94	169	112	27	19	36
With related children under 18 years	912	912	113	273	131	18	19	73
With related children under 5 years	354	354	51	125	69	5	6	55
Unrelated individuals	3 835	3 835	245	1 172	291	125	107	226
Nonfamily householder	2 530	2 530	171	814	178	74	78	166
65 years and over	1 188	1 188	31	430	38	39	25	96
Persons	12 455	12 455	1 088	3 152	1 193	343	262	796
Percent below poverty level	11.6	11.6	10.4	12.4	9.6	8.3	19.1	20.6
Persons under 18 years	4 057	4 057	527	905	576	92	64	285
Related children under 18 years	3 915	3 915	516	855	557	92	64	285
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 706	2 706	378	560	394	86	57	160
Persons 65 years and over	1 782	1 782	31	621	38	57	31	114
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 913	4 913	374	1 185	467	122	121	280
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 033	18 033	1 403	4 588	1 565	718	304	1 084

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.				Callaway city, Bay County	Panama City city, Bay County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 189	3 794	375	431	4 475	375	431
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	241	767	72	40	483	72	40
Professional specialty occupations	275	785	49	29	525	49	29
Technicians and related support occupations	126	89	—	12	158	—	12
Sales occupations	509	692	16	62	587	16	62
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	428	538	116	37	901	116	37
Private household occupations	8	—	—	—	10	—	—
Protective service occupations	67	36	—	11	129	—	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	441	312	52	28	566	52	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	88	21	6	—	58	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	546	270	52	113	496	52	113
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	191	48	—	73	153	—	73
Transportation and material moving occupations	173	135	—	15	179	—	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	101	12	11	230	12	11
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	2 621	2 854	360	494	4 049	360	494
Less than \$5,000	185	107	8	76	146	8	76
\$5,000 to \$9,999	202	136	67	100	296	67	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999	423	205	63	66	456	63	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	610	427	105	156	999	105	156
\$25,000 to \$34,999	509	568	28	21	689	28	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999	426	618	80	63	920	80	63
\$50,000 to \$74,999	187	542	9	12	445	9	12
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38	178	—	—	51	—	—
\$100,000 or more	41	73	—	—	47	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 321	34 649	17 442	15 227	26 742	17 442	15 227
Mean (dollars)	27 502	39 973	22 333	17 203	31 250	22 333	17 203
Families	2 042	2 253	147	346	3 135	147	346
Median income (dollars)	26 929	38 234	19 750	17 689	29 896	19 750	17 689
Per capita income (dollars)	10 240	15 114	11 824	7 546	12 097	11 824	7 546
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	2 621	2 854	360	494	4 049	360	494
With earnings	2 201	2 373	299	326	3 550	299	326
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 882	37 958	23 514	18 552	27 885	23 514	18 552
With Social Security income	638	711	83	208	692	83	208
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 901	7 398	6 929	6 867	6 954	6 929	6 867
With public assistance income	170	109	15	71	103	15	71
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 616	2 990	3 331	2 926	4 153	3 331	2 926
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	30 601	44 381	26 282	19 681	33 087	26 282	19 681
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 957	48 806	19 407	19 768	29 481	19 407	19 768
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 068	47 900	29 908	21 571	35 268	29 908	21 571
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 614	54 304	21 337	25 250	32 976	21 337	25 250
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 466	21 657	21 000	11 480	16 680	21 000	11 480
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 138	19 492	21 000	9 909	12 433	21 000	9 909
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	2 042	2 253	147	346	3 135	147	346
Householder worked in 1989	1 669	1 840	115	217	2 696	115	217
With related children under 18 years	1 083	1 094	59	110	1 566	59	110
With related children under 5 years	503	342	24	63	765	24	63
Married-couple families	1 719	1 958	117	268	2 700	117	268
Householder worked in 1989	1 389	1 626	100	174	2 335	100	174
With related children under 18 years	879	905	44	58	1 284	44	58
With related children under 5 years	419	280	24	38	655	24	38
Female householder, no husband present	244	261	6	64	345	6	64
Householder worked in 1989	215	189	6	29	277	6	29
With related children under 18 years	166	175	6	38	243	6	38
With related children under 5 years	74	55	—	18	81	—	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	865	742	289	182	1 124	289	182
Nonfamily householder	579	601	213	148	914	213	148
65 years and over	199	218	33	86	179	33	86
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 974	7 387	664	1 086	10 447	664	1 086
Persons under 18 years	1 933	1 749	87	218	2 785	87	218
Related children under 18 years	1 897	1 740	80	214	2 774	80	214
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 280	1 356	57	142	1 886	57	142
Persons 65 years and over	671	787	93	286	598	93	286
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	245	80	13	91	213	13	91
Percent below poverty level	12.0	3.6	8.8	26.3	6.8	8.8	26.3
Householder worked in 1989	187	40	13	42	149	13	42
With related children under 18 years	199	50	13	36	189	13	36
With related children under 5 years	119	25	7	25	96	7	25
Married-couple families	156	18	7	59	93	7	59
Householder worked in 1989	117	—	7	24	55	7	24
With related children under 18 years	119	8	7	12	76	7	12
With related children under 5 years	85	—	7	12	45	7	12
Female householder, no husband present	69	62	—	25	120	—	25
Householder worked in 1989	50	40	—	11	94	—	11
With related children under 18 years	60	42	—	17	113	—	17
With related children under 5 years	34	25	—	6	51	—	6
Unrelated individuals	324	125	60	89	245	60	89
Nanfamily householder	148	89	25	59	171	25	59
65 years and over	80	55	8	47	31	8	47
Persons	1 193	320	129	348	1 088	129	348
Percent below poverty level	17.1	4.3	19.4	32.0	10.4	19.4	32.0
Persons under 18 years	439	63	51	90	527	51	90
Related children under 18 years	403	63	44	86	516	44	86
Related children 5 to 17 years	241	40	35	50	378	35	50
Persons 65 years and over	129	72	8	110	31	8	110
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	381	130	74	119	374	74	119
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 579	478	157	488	1 403	157	488

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County—Con.		Remainder of Bay County					
	Tract 22	Tract 24	Tract 7	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	1 063	1 952	469	1 742	613	1 593	3 189	4 869
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	165	144	44	166	41	106	241	658
Professional specialty occupations-----	146	186	58	171	36	83	275	899
Technicians and related support occupations-----	72	108	15	82	19	64	126	222
Sales occupations-----	181	318	118	259	76	283	509	781
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	129	281	100	265	91	245	428	815
Private household occupations-----	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	27
Protective service occupations-----	22	103	—	8	—	48	67	150
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	136	290	64	315	96	192	441	546
Forming, finishing, and fishing occupations-----	44	40	13	14	14	47	88	87
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	118	232	35	239	109	243	546	414
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	19	107	7	56	69	87	191	115
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	9	83	5	89	14	100	173	82
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	22	60	10	78	48	75	96	73
INCOME IN 1989								
Households-----	1 239	1 690	742	1 716	612	1 490	2 609	3 793
Less than \$5,000-----	96	153	12	62	82	177	185	212
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	197	172	—	118	73	232	202	163
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	161	223	55	188	72	160	411	326
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	242	371	358	453	110	293	610	606
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	230	349	174	419	113	377	509	636
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	188	256	100	227	119	164	426	950
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	84	154	38	175	38	52	187	706
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	7	12	5	55	5	23	38	155
\$100,000 or more-----	34	—	—	19	—	12	41	39
Median (dollars)-----	21 750	21 693	22 386	25 567	22 308	21 174	23 413	34 070
Mean (dollars)-----	33 046	25 208	26 093	29 701	24 410	23 314	27 561	36 180
Families-----	784	980	733	1 264	427	1 069	2 030	3 063
Median income (dollars)-----	25 902	25 636	22 259	27 465	28 672	24 335	27 143	37 409
Per capita income (dollars)-----	15 007	11 290	8 437	12 406	10 698	9 004	10 263	13 286
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households-----	1 239	1 690	742	1 716	612	1 490	2 609	3 793
With earnings-----	888	1 331	742	1 403	456	1 145	2 201	3 071
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income-----	26 884	24 516	25 168	26 211	23 092	23 651	26 882	35 263
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	453	373	5	424	216	397	626	986
With public assistance income-----	7 850	6 592	400	7 750	6 297	5 511	5 798	6 747
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	142	63	7	58	70	186	158	100
4 316	3 471	265	3 234	3 216	2 974	3 763	2 144	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)-----	41 108	29 447	25 836	33 588	28 980	25 998	30 723	39 717
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	26 507	30 872	25 454	28 371	25 080	23 237	30 957	41 985
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	48 967	32 244	26 315	35 621	32 551	29 103	32 224	42 781
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	34 931	35 654	25 998	30 655	32 106	27 872	33 614	45 370
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	12 877	17 008	17 895	23 792	15 730	10 996	24 466	18 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	7 973	13 869	17 895	14 488	9 589	7 680	21 138	17 950
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families-----	784	980	733	1 264	427	1 069	2 030	3 063
Householder worked in 1989-----	506	737	733	1 000	322	862	1 669	2 465
With related children under 18 years-----	366	436	620	558	160	615	1 083	1 605
With related children under 5 years-----	179	179	366	223	51	249	503	488
Married-couple families-----	603	762	691	1 073	321	835	1 707	2 603
Householder worked in 1989-----	386	608	691	840	246	700	1 389	2 139
With related children under 18 years-----	248	331	578	459	111	435	879	1 331
With related children under 5 years-----	135	143	355	188	31	161	419	432
Female householder, no husband present-----	157	161	19	114	80	183	244	363
Householder worked in 1989-----	113	87	19	92	57	127	215	267
With related children under 18 years-----	113	86	19	53	44	152	166	235
With related children under 5 years-----	44	28	6	18	20	88	74	56
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	567	923	18	596	230	529	853	893
Nonfamily householder-----	455	710	9	452	185	421	579	730
65 years and over-----	167	120	—	135	82	164	187	289
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	2 732	3 702	2 640	4 126	1 374	3 870	6 942	10 210
Persons under 18 years-----	618	730	1 166	894	265	1 052	1 933	2 798
Related children under 18 years-----	605	730	1 166	894	265	1 052	1 897	2 791
Persons 65 years and over-----	572	422	—	503	212	329	639	1 026
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families-----	151	76	19	65	51	178	245	160
Percent below poverty level-----	19.3	7.8	2.6	5.1	11.9	16.7	12.1	5.2
Householder worked in 1989-----	79	36	19	50	38	95	187	88
With related children under 18 years-----	121	34	19	41	38	130	199	105
With related children under 5 years-----	66	—	13	5	6	96	119	33
Married-couple families-----	54	34	13	33	21	105	156	63
Householder worked in 1989-----	25	17	13	23	14	59	117	35
With related children under 18 years-----	30	10	13	23	14	57	119	25
With related children under 5 years-----	22	—	7	—	—	41	85	16
Female householder, no husband present-----	92	42	6	32	25	73	69	97
Householder worked in 1989-----	54	19	6	27	19	36	50	53
With related children under 18 years-----	86	24	6	18	19	73	60	80
With related children under 5 years-----	44	—	6	5	6	55	34	17
Unrelated individuals-----	118	216	—	125	107	226	312	207
Nonfamily householder-----	64	147	—	74	78	166	148	153
65 years and over-----	28	49	—	39	25	96	68	79
Persons-----	581	471	82	343	262	796	1 181	667
Percent below poverty level-----	21.3	12.7	3.1	8.3	19.1	20.6	17.0	6.5
Persons under 18 years-----	248	93	49	92	64	285	439	209
Related children under 18 years-----	235	93	49	92	64	285	403	202
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	135	85	29	86	57	160	241	151
Persons 65 years and over-----	40	88	—	57	31	114	117	111
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	210	167	47	122	121	280	381	333
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	766	772	464	718	304	1 084	1 567	847

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Bay County					
		Total	Calloway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	13 372	13 372	1 223	7 232	1 276	956	982	433	3 114	1 844
Native	13 236	13 236	1 188	7 193	1 241	916	982	433	3 114	1 844
Foreign born	136	136	35	39	35	40	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	35	35	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Persons 5 years and over	12 016	12 016	1 057	6 557	1 098	854	853	369	2 896	1 703
Speak a language other than English	513	513	55	217	55	32	94	29	57	39
Do not speak English "very well"	180	180	19	100	19	10	-	11	37	7
In linguistically isolated households	47	47	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 253	4 253	378	2 201	397	318	340	135	874	572
Preprimary school	261	261	48	119	54	29	16	-	33	38
Public school	224	224	40	106	46	29	-	-	33	31
Elementary or high school	3 398	3 398	298	1 791	303	257	291	113	745	459
Public school	3 288	3 288	273	1 711	278	253	291	113	704	448
College	594	594	32	291	40	32	33	22	96	75
Public college	555	555	25	269	33	27	33	22	96	75
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	7 067	7 067	635	4 057	664	474	446	208	1 958	1 026
Less than 9th grade	1 442	1 442	-	1 004	-	137	32	16	576	240
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 707	1 707	130	1 114	130	148	116	32	545	271
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 791	1 791	163	1 032	163	127	151	58	502	221
Some college, no degree	1 360	1 360	204	572	233	21	106	69	223	197
Associate degree	280	280	47	94	47	41	8	19	-	19
Bachelor's degree	272	272	49	105	49	-	33	14	59	26
Graduate or professional degree	215	215	42	136	42	-	-	-	53	52
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.4	55.4	79.5	47.8	80.4	39.9	66.8	76.9	42.7	50.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.9	6.9	14.3	5.9	13.7	-	7.4	6.7	5.7	7.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 541	1 541	1 242	1 623	1 249	1 931	1 644	1 113	1 559	1 749
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	12 016	12 016	1 057	6 557	1 098	854	853	369	2 896	1 703
Some house	5 408	5 408	98	3 767	115	446	216	181	2 150	937
Different house in United States	6 069	6 069	900	2 728	924	354	545	165	746	743
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 070	3 070	305	1 662	309	306	364	102	538	527
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	371	371	73	92	73	-	84	-	34	42
Different MSA/PMSA	1 995	1 995	453	700	468	41	53	51	69	161
Not in on MSA/PMSA	633	633	69	274	74	7	44	12	105	13
Abroad	539	539	59	62	59	54	92	23	-	23
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	4 968	4 968	629	2 407	665	244	368	154	1 022	713
Car, truck, or van	4 590	4 590	620	2 158	656	232	368	154	876	678
Drove alone	3 491	3 491	447	1 664	466	161	242	104	720	570
Carpooled	1 099	1 099	173	494	190	71	126	50	156	108
Public transportation	25	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	7	-
Other means	323	323	9	204	9	12	-	-	119	35
Worked at home	30	30	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	17.9	17.0	17.9	17.9	15.2	29.8	17.7	17.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 873	4 873	629	2 372	665	237	368	145	1 014	706
Central city	3 070	3 070	304	1 720	325	158	247	115	827	494
Outside central city	1 803	1 803	325	652	340	79	121	30	187	212
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	95	95	-	35	-	7	-	9	8	7
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	9 118	9 118	812	5 076	848	653	569	267	2 288	1 324
In labor force	5 678	5 678	699	2 782	735	337	430	172	1 225	769
Employed	4 259	4 259	388	2 336	416	260	316	164	1 029	683
Unemployed	619	619	70	362	70	77	44	8	196	56
Percent of civilian labor force	12.7	12.7	15.3	13.4	14.4	22.8	12.2	4.7	16.0	7.6
Females 16 years and over	5 006	5 006	426	2 914	443	365	353	163	1 310	775
Employed	2 272	2 272	237	1 230	254	98	185	108	515	394
Unemployed	404	404	38	239	38	55	44	8	131	43
With own children under 6 years	1 013	1 013	124	525	131	53	113	32	124	147
In labor force	677	677	91	321	98	34	82	24	79	117
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 136	1 136	145	584	151	73	111	64	290	136
In labor force	916	916	134	483	140	36	66	48	241	121
Persons 16 to 19 years	980	980	61	562	61	112	38	11	215	157
Not enrolled in school	162	162	-	106	-	10	-	-	30	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	90	90	-	71	-	10	-	-	23	25
Not high school graduate	110	110	-	85	-	10	-	-	23	25
Employed	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-
Not in labor force	82	82	-	63	-	10	-	-	15	25
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	6 056	6 056	677	3 057	713	343	466	164	1 285	827
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 615	4 615	618	2 190	641	237	391	129	878	622
50 to 52 weeks	2 773	2 773	387	1 270	399	110	210	87	494	470
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	6 855	6 855	571	3 931	599	513	499	247	1 688	1 061
With a mobility or self-care limitation	667	667	20	398	20	72	54	8	206	98
With a mobility limitation	312	312	-	164	-	55	16	8	97	29
In labor force	40	40	-	28	-	-	-	-	21	-
With a self-care limitation	499	499	20	312	20	31	54	-	146	80
With a work disability	979	979	37	590	37	139	49	30	264	164
In labor force	270	270	8	121	8	64	19	10	48	41
Prevented from working	592	592	6	389	6	75	16	20	194	92
No work disability	5 876	5 876	534	3 341	562	374	450	217	1 424	897
In labor force	4 438	4 438	450	2 450	478	262	341	154	1 078	675
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 142	1 142	-	905	-	140	-	20	545	233
With a mobility or self-care limitation	390	390	-	293	-	71	-	6	108	106
With a mobility limitation	265	265	-	185	-	54	-	6	68	58
With a self-care limitation	264	264	-	200	-	45	-	6	63	78

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Callaway city, Bay County	Panama City city, Bay County			Remainder of Bay County				
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 7	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 223	3 114	1 799	1 301	702	956	982	433	877
Native	1 188	3 114	1 799	1 301	694	916	982	433	877
Foreign born	35	—	—	—	8	40	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	14
Persons 5 years and over	1 057	2 896	1 658	1 120	611	854	853	369	856
Speak a language other than English	55	57	32	83	38	32	94	29	14
Do not speak English "very well"	19	37	—	38	15	10	—	11	14
In linguistically isolated households	—	11	—	—	15	—	—	—	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	378	874	559	409	224	318	340	135	374
Preprimary school	48	33	38	28	19	29	16	—	—
Public school	40	33	31	28	19	29	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	298	745	451	294	135	257	291	113	314
Public school	273	704	440	286	135	253	291	113	314
College	32	96	70	87	70	32	33	22	60
Public college	25	96	70	79	70	27	33	22	60
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	635	1 958	998	626	301	474	446	208	455
Less than 9th grade	—	576	240	145	—	137	32	16	117
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	130	545	252	225	—	148	116	32	72
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	163	502	217	170	91	127	151	58	79
Some college, no degree	204	223	192	52	138	21	106	69	116
Associate degree	47	—	19	16	27	41	8	19	38
Bachelor's degree	49	59	26	—	14	—	33	14	33
Graduate or professional degree	42	53	52	18	31	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.5	42.7	50.7	40.9	100.0	39.9	66.8	76.9	58.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.3	5.7	7.8	2.9	15.0	—	7.4	6.7	7.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 242	1 559	1 754	1 446	1 486	1 931	1 644	1 113	1 672
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Same house	1 057	2 896	1 658	1 120	611	854	853	369	856
Different house in United States	98	2 150	896	483	49	446	216	181	450
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	900	746	739	627	420	354	545	165	349
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	305	538	523	352	26	306	364	102	183
Different MSA/PMSA	73	34	42	16	6	—	84	—	24
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	453	69	161	207	296	41	53	51	94
Abroad	69	105	13	52	92	7	44	12	48
59	—	23	10	142	54	92	23	—	57
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	629	1 022	693	410	385	244	368	154	380
Car, truck, or van	620	876	664	336	336	232	368	154	380
Drove alone	447	720	556	188	298	161	242	104	323
Carpooled	173	156	108	148	38	71	126	50	57
Public transportation	—	7	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	9	119	29	56	49	12	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	17.7	17.8	14.7	10.0	17.9	15.2	29.8	20.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	629	1 014	686	402	379	237	368	145	380
Central city	304	827	479	258	72	158	247	115	268
Outside central city	325	187	207	144	307	79	121	30	112
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	8	7	8	6	7	—	9	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	812	2 288	1 287	844	462	653	569	267	611
In labor force	699	1 225	745	475	403	337	430	172	427
Employed	388	1 029	663	390	106	260	316	164	392
Unemployed	70	196	52	65	5	77	44	8	35
Percent of civilian labor force	15.3	16.0	7.3	14.3	4.5	22.8	12.2	4.7	8.2
Females 16 years and over	426	1 310	755	501	175	365	353	163	324
Employed	237	515	384	199	85	98	185	108	218
Unemployed	38	131	39	27	5	55	44	8	—
With own children under 6 years	124	124	147	131	72	53	113	32	24
In labor force	91	79	117	59	48	34	82	24	24
With own children 6 to 17 years only	145	290	136	72	40	73	111	64	68
In labor force	134	241	121	61	40	36	66	48	68
Persons 16 to 19 years	61	215	157	96	52	112	38	11	85
Nat enrolled in school	—	30	39	14	25	10	—	—	—
Unemployed ar nat in labor force	—	23	25	—	—	10	—	—	—
Nat high school graduate	—	23	25	14	6	10	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat in labor force	—	15	25	—	—	10	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	677	1 285	811	493	411	343	466	164	466
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	618	878	617	285	327	237	391	129	305
50 to 52 weeks	387	494	465	159	274	110	210	87	152
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	571	1 688	1 041	666	147	513	499	247	551
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	206	92	85	5	72	54	8	100
With a mobility limitation	—	97	23	44	—	55	16	8	61
In labor force	—	21	—	7	—	—	—	—	12
With a self-care limitation	20	146	74	77	5	31	54	—	67
With a work disability	37	264	158	117	8	139	49	30	97
In labor force	8	48	41	16	8	64	19	10	23
Prevented from working	6	194	86	94	—	75	16	20	74
No work disability	534	1 424	883	549	139	374	450	217	454
In labor force	450	1 078	661	424	103	262	341	154	390
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	545	216	118	—	140	—	20	60
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	108	106	60	—	71	6	20	—
With a mobility limitation	—	68	58	47	—	54	—	6	20
With a self-care limitation	—	63	78	40	—	45	—	6	13

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 259	4 259	388	2 336	416	260	316	164	1 029	683
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	278	278	44	163	44	5	11	16	81	54
Professional specialty occupations	330	330	46	115	52	—	12	10	58	18
Technicians and related support occupations	103	103	11	57	11	8	—	—	16	24
Sales occupations	368	368	65	164	65	21	44	43	73	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	581	581	43	290	50	45	35	23	120	89
Private household occupations	86	86	—	62	—	—	—	—	35	—
Protective service occupations	74	74	12	41	12	—	8	—	14	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 190	1 190	47	778	51	68	85	42	311	234
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	77	77	—	35	—	8	13	8	35	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	307	307	43	170	48	42	8	13	83	50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	274	274	39	140	39	13	50	9	50	73
Transportation and material moving occupations	270	270	20	170	20	34	13	—	81	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	321	321	18	151	24	16	37	—	72	40
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	4 529	4 529	440	2 553	458	306	336	155	1 155	660
Less than \$5,000	801	801	29	647	29	46	24	41	285	102
\$5,000 to \$9,999	970	970	52	573	52	64	110	8	332	134
\$10,000 to \$14,999	540	540	51	283	51	61	47	18	94	98
\$15,000 to \$24,999	854	854	85	381	93	74	40	37	127	135
\$25,000 to \$34,999	746	746	107	362	117	45	68	24	199	104
\$35,000 to \$49,999	382	382	69	217	69	16	24	6	83	54
\$50,000 to \$74,999	185	185	47	61	47	—	23	10	35	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	45	45	—	23	—	—	—	11	—	23
\$100,000 or more	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 361	14 361	25 234	10 631	25 263	13 636	13 952	19 141	9 029	13 333
Mean (dollars)	18 997	18 997	25 572	16 983	25 561	16 132	19 124	22 683	15 603	19 758
Families	3 366	3 366	335	1 828	349	227	275	146	755	489
Median income (dollars)	17 317	17 317	27 961	13 178	27 198	13 050	15 491	15 000	11 295	19 226
Per capita income (dollars)	6 685	6 685	9 287	6 172	9 268	5 062	6 351	8 178	6 081	6 923
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	4 529	4 529	440	2 553	458	306	336	155	1 155	660
With earnings	3 571	3 571	440	1 800	458	200	320	124	763	473
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 220	20 220	23 977	19 246	24 006	15 893	18 647	22 013	17 232	22 361
With Social Security income	1 092	1 092	35	831	35	86	—	49	457	221
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 998	4 998	4 164	4 512	4 164	6 977	—	6 710	4 374	5 417
With public assistance income	776	776	7	515	7	92	65	17	278	104
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 002	3 002	2 640	2 953	2 640	3 605	4 476	1 680	3 125	2 998
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	20 933	20 933	26 902	19 320	26 750	15 882	20 245	21 255	17 187	23 066
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 515	19 515	25 981	17 082	25 842	14 946	16 168	17 140	14 187	19 307
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 733	29 733	32 909	28 831	32 357	20 837	29 107	41 561	25 702	31 156
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 384	30 384	32 993	30 354	32 287	22 037	26 116	44 159	27 435	31 101
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 041	10 041	12 405	9 692	12 405	9 555	8 811	6 682	9 238	11 698
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 715	8 715	12 405	7 792	12 405	7 592	8 811	7 314	5 417	10 008
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989	3 366	3 366	335	1 828	349	227	275	146	755	489
Householder worked in 1989	2 613	2 613	322	1 312	336	142	252	86	490	364
With related children under 18 years	2 481	2 481	284	1 265	298	152	251	105	470	358
With related children under 5 years	1 022	1 022	137	514	145	51	82	39	103	141
Married-couple families	1 774	1 774	235	886	249	105	128	61	341	276
Householder worked in 1989	1 473	1 473	229	682	243	70	126	26	223	219
With related children under 18 years	1 166	1 166	190	480	204	74	102	28	138	155
With related children under 5 years	486	486	96	175	104	19	47	7	18	54
Female householder, no husband present	1 391	1 391	94	831	94	100	124	85	347	196
Householder worked in 1989	994	994	87	560	87	64	101	60	225	132
With related children under 18 years	1 172	1 172	94	680	94	68	124	77	265	186
With related children under 5 years	491	491	41	310	41	32	22	32	68	87
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 437	1 437	156	827	165	128	96	16	475	192
Nonfamily householder	1 163	1 163	105	725	109	79	61	9	400	171
65 years and over	423	423	—	331	—	58	—	—	174	99
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12 760	12 760	1 217	7 064	1 270	924	967	433	3 059	1 832
Persons under 18 years	4 748	4 748	466	2 495	483	332	425	177	969	620
Related children under 18 years	4 742	4 742	466	2 489	483	332	425	177	963	620
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 391	3 391	300	1 814	305	235	296	113	745	479
Persons 65 years and over	1 142	1 142	—	905	—	140	—	20	545	233
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 158	1 158	48	770	48	99	98	49	349	150
Percent below poverty level	34.4	34.4	14.3	42.1	13.8	43.6	35.6	33.6	46.2	30.7
Householder worked in 1989	712	712	41	464	41	45	75	24	194	107
With related children under 18 years	1 044	1 044	48	673	48	90	98	41	290	140
With related children under 5 years	500	500	18	341	18	41	43	17	79	74
Married-couple families	153	153	—	107	—	17	21	—	43	11
Householder worked in 1989	93	93	—	55	—	9	21	—	17	7
With related children under 18 years	124	124	—	78	—	17	21	—	29	7
With related children under 5 years	88	88	—	50	—	9	21	—	8	7
Female householder, no husband present	951	951	48	619	48	72	77	49	281	132
Householder worked in 1989	612	612	41	402	41	36	54	24	177	93
With related children under 18 years	866	866	48	551	48	63	77	41	236	126
Related children under 18 years	391	391	18	270	18	32	22	17	62	67
Related children 5 to 17 years	612	612	37	446	37	42	46	—	213	108
Persons 65 years and over	488	488	30	391	30	27	23	—	178	94
271	271	—	239	—	25	—	—	—	108	66
Persons	4 713	4 713	170	3 102	170	460	363	126	1 339	609
Percent below poverty level	36.9	36.9	14.0	43.9	13.4	49.8	37.5	29.1	43.8	33.2
Persons under 18 years	2 330	2 330	85	1 446	85	249	189	69	566	287
Related children under 18 years	2 330	2 330	85	1 446	85	249	189	69	566	287
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 598	1 598	65	960	65	178	116	44	413	203
Persons 65 years and over	446	446	—	378	—	55	—	—	199	85
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 933	1 933	64	1 229	64	221	113	126	569	121
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5 805	5 805	223	3 687	223	612	461	147	1 668	768

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Colloway city, Bay County		Panama City city, Bay County		Remainder of Bay County				
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 7	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	388	1 029	663	390	106	260	316	164	392
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	44	81	54	9	5	5	11	16	25
Professional specialty occupations	46	58	18	9	20	—	12	10	69
Technicians and related support occupations	11	16	19	22	11	8	—	—	—
Sales occupations	65	73	38	41	—	21	44	43	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	43	120	84	23	16	45	35	23	86
Private household occupations	—	35	—	27	—	—	—	—	24
Protective service occupations	12	14	16	5	—	—	8	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	47	311	234	137	49	68	85	42	88
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	35	—	—	—	8	13	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	43	83	50	31	—	42	8	13	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39	50	73	17	—	13	50	9	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	81	47	20	—	34	13	—	32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	72	30	49	5	16	37	—	40
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	440	1 155	637	456	138	306	336	155	278
Less than \$5,000	29	285	102	199	—	46	24	41	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	52	332	121	84	—	64	110	8	107
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51	94	92	44	6	61	47	18	28
\$15,000 to \$24,999	85	127	131	70	93	74	40	37	49
\$25,000 to \$34,999	107	199	104	36	16	45	68	24	47
\$35,000 to \$49,999	69	83	54	23	18	16	24	6	12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	47	35	10	—	5	—	23	10	14
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	11	11
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 234	9 029	15 236	6 166	20 556	13 636	13 952	19 141	12 500
Mean (dollars)	25 572	15 603	20 075	11 298	24 902	16 132	19 124	22 683	20 387
Families	335	755	479	330	138	227	275	146	199
Median income (dollars)	27 961	11 295	19 345	B 283	20 556	13 050	15 491	15 000	19 491
Per capita income (dollars)	9 287	6 081	6 948	4 168	7 629	5 062	6 351	B 178	6 588
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	440	1 155	637	456	138	306	336	155	278
With earnings	440	763	463	338	138	200	320	124	243
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 977	17 232	22 622	12 177	24 524	15 893	18 647	22 013	19 536
With Social Security income	35	457	204	123	—	86	—	49	72
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 164	4 374	5 401	3 958	—	6 977	—	6 710	7 041
With public assistance income	7	278	88	107	6	92	65	17	30
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 640	3 125	2 930	2 321	1 500	3 605	4 476	1 680	2 462
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	26 902	17 187	23 271	13 215	24 902	15 882	20 245	21 255	25 337
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 981	14 187	19 307	11 499	23 566	14 946	16 168	17 140	27 232
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 909	25 702	31 156	22 701	25 845	20 837	29 107	41 561	37 714
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 993	27 435	31 101	21 638	24 430	22 037	26 116	44 159	40 102
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 405	9 238	11 616	6 240	15 000	9 555	8 811	6 682	14 830
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 405	5 417	10 008	5 709	15 000	7 592	B 811	7 314	12 315
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989	335	755	479	330	138	227	275	146	199
Families	335	755	479	330	138	227	275	146	199
Householder worked in 1989	322	490	364	235	138	142	252	86	161
With related children under 18 years	284	470	352	238	131	152	251	105	127
With related children under 5 years	137	103	141	142	83	51	B 2	39	21
Married-couple families	235	341	276	135	126	105	126	61	93
Householder worked in 1989	229	223	219	106	126	70	126	26	76
With related children under 18 years	190	138	155	83	119	74	102	28	62
With related children under 5 years	96	18	54	41	7B	19	47	7	11
Female householder, no husband present	94	347	186	174	12	100	124	85	87
Householder worked in 1989	87	225	132	120	12	64	101	60	66
With related children under 18 years	94	265	180	134	12	68	124	77	65
With related children under 5 years	41	68	87	89	5	32	22	32	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	156	475	179	126	—	128	96	16	103
Nonfamily householder	105	400	158	126	—	79	61	9	21
65 years and over	—	174	86	52	—	58	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 217	3 059	1 787	1 261	514	924	967	433	864
Persons under 18 years	466	969	612	496	257	332	425	177	291
Related children under 18 years	466	963	612	496	257	332	425	177	291
Related children 5 to 17 years	300	745	471	315	166	235	296	113	270
Persons 65 years and over	—	545	216	118	—	140	—	20	60
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	48	349	144	188	6	99	98	49	46
Percent below poverty level	14.3	46.2	30.1	57.0	4.3	43.6	35.6	33.6	23.1
Householder worked in 1989	41	194	107	109	6	45	75	24	25
With related children under 18 years	48	290	134	160	6	90	98	41	46
With related children under 5 years	18	79	74	116	6	41	43	17	—
Married-couple families	—	43	11	33	6	17	21	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	17	7	11	6	9	21	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	29	7	22	6	17	21	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	8	7	15	6	9	21	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	48	281	126	143	—	72	77	49	46
Householder worked in 1989	41	177	93	98	—	36	54	24	25
With related children under 18 years	48	236	120	126	—	63	77	41	46
With related children under 5 years	18	62	67	89	—	32	22	17	—
Unrelated individuals	37	213	108	91	—	42	46	—	41
Nonfamily householder	30	178	94	91	—	27	23	—	7
65 years and over	—	108	66	46	—	25	—	—	—
Persons	170	1 339	595	771	22	460	363	126	250
Percent below poverty level	14.0	43.8	33.3	61.1	4.3	49.8	37.5	29.1	28.9
Persons under 18 years	85	566	279	355	11	249	189	69	131
Related children under 18 years	85	566	279	355	11	249	189	69	131
Related children 5 to 17 years	65	413	195	195	5	178	116	44	131
Persons 65 years and over	—	199	85	75	—	55	—	—	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	64	569	121	370	—	221	113	126	24
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	223	1 668	747	875	120	612	461	147	313

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	1 018	1 018
Native	1 002	1 002
Foreign born	16	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	8	8
Persons 5 years and over	951	951
Speak o language other than English	57	57
Do not speak English "very well"	10	10
In linguistically isolated households	8	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	344	344
Preprimary school	8	8
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	253	253
Public school	219	219
College	83	83
Public college	73	73
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	568	568
Less than 9th grade	69	69
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	145	145
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	163	163
Some college, no degree	100	100
Associate degree	56	56
Bachelor's degree	35	35
Graduate or professional degree	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.3	62.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	6.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 676	1 676
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	951	951
Same house	312	312
Different house in United States	615	615
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	180	180
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	175	175
Different MSA/PMSA	189	189
Not in or on MSA/PMSA	71	71
Abrood	24	24
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	424	424
Car, truck, or van	346	346
Drove alone	253	253
Carpooled	93	93
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	47	47
Worked at home	31	31
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.0	20.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	398	398
Central city	201	201
Outside central city	197	197
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	26	26
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	720	720
In labor force	499	499
Employed	375	375
Unemployed	61	61
Percent of civilian labor force	14.0	14.0
Females 16 years and over	311	311
Employed	141	141
Unemployed	26	26
With own children under 6 years	50	50
In labor force	34	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	81	81
In labor force	57	57
Persons 16 to 19 years	57	57
Not enrolled in school	35	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	8
Not high school graduate	10	10
Employed	8	8
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	2	2
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	577	577
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	476	476
50 to 52 weeks	249	249
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	602	602
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	39
With o mobility limitation	22	22
In labor force	—	—
With a work disability	30	30
In labor force	116	116
Prevented from working	65	65
No work disability	51	51
In labor force	486	486
In labor force	362	362
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	44	44
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	22
With o mobility limitation	10	10
With a self-care limitation	12	12

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	375	375
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	24	24
Professional specialty occupations.....	26	26
Technicians and related support occupations.....	6	6
Sales occupations.....	34	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	56	56
Private household occupations.....	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	20	20
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	93	93
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	2	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	46	46
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	21	21
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	32	32
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	15	15
INCOME IN 1989		
Households.....	412	412
Less than \$5,000.....	66	66
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	46	46
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	61	61
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	81	81
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	52	52
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	82	82
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	24	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—
Median (dollars).....	19 896	19 896
Mean (dollars).....	22 351	22 351
Families.....	288	288
Median income (dollars).....	21 855	21 855
Per capita income (dollars).....	8 388	8 388
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households.....	412	412
With earnings.....	349	349
Mean earnings (dollars).....	21 745	21 745
With Social Security income.....	37	37
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 192	8 192
With public assistance income.....	24	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 456	3 456
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars).....	24 639	24 639
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	23 906	23 906
Married-couple families (dollars).....	30 599	30 599
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	31 533	31 533
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	7 533	7 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	3 800	3 800
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families.....	288	288
Householder worked in 1989.....	253	253
With related children under 18 years.....	225	225
With related children under 5 years.....	112	112
Married-couple families.....	207	207
Householder worked in 1989.....	180	180
With related children under 18 years.....	152	152
With related children under 5 years.....	67	67
Female householder, no husband present.....	39	39
Householder worked in 1989.....	31	31
With related children under 18 years.....	31	31
With related children under 5 years.....	18	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	153	153
Nonfamily householder.....	124	124
65 years and over.....	15	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	980	980
Persons under 18 years.....	304	304
Related children under 18 years.....	298	298
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	231	231
Persons 65 years and over.....	44	44
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families.....	72	72
Percent below poverty level.....	25.0	25.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	60	60
With related children under 18 years.....	72	72
With related children under 5 years.....	45	45
Married-couple families.....	20	20
Householder worked in 1989.....	16	16
With related children under 18 years.....	20	20
With related children under 5 years.....	10	10
Female householder, no husband present.....	25	25
Householder worked in 1989.....	17	17
With related children under 18 years.....	25	25
With related children under 5 years.....	18	18
Unrelated individuals.....	57	57
Nonfamily householder.....	43	43
65 years and over.....	—	—
Persons.....	198	198
Percent below poverty level.....	20.2	20.2
Persons under 18 years.....	62	62
Related children under 18 years.....	62	62
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	39	39
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	152	152
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	244	244

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city		
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	2 259	2 259	466	541	474	466
Native	797	797	131	191	131	131
Foreign born	1 462	1 462	335	350	343	335
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	97	97	—	42	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 091	2 091	429	479	437	429
Speak a language other than English	1 372	1 372	306	330	306	306
Do not speak English "very well"	644	644	166	151	166	166
In linguistically isolated households	288	288	—	114	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	775	775	162	186	162	162
Preprimary school	30	30	—	13	—	—
Public school	25	25	—	13	—	—
Elementary or high school	601	601	129	144	129	129
Public school	594	594	129	144	129	129
College	144	144	33	29	33	33
Public college	144	144	33	29	33	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	1 334	1 334	254	305	262	254
Less than 9th grade	315	315	74	112	74	74
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	187	187	41	48	41	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	277	277	68	17	76	68
Some college, no degree	247	247	27	57	27	27
Associate degree	77	77	11	12	11	11
Bachelor's degree	137	137	24	44	24	24
Graduate or professional degree	94	94	9	15	9	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.4	62.4	54.7	47.5	56.1	54.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	17.3	13.0	19.3	12.6	13.0
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 279	1 279	1 145	1 126	1 251	1 145
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	2 091	2 091	429	479	437	429
Same house	927	927	160	110	160	160
Different house in United States	922	922	186	333	194	186
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	405	405	34	223	34	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	79	79	—	43	8	—
Different MSA/PMSA	331	331	73	67	73	73
Not in an MSA/PMSA	107	107	79	—	79	79
Abroad	242	242	83	36	83	83
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	886	886	174	228	182	174
Car, truck, or van	855	855	174	219	182	174
Drive alone	717	717	141	209	149	141
Carpooled	138	138	33	10	33	33
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	22	22	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	9	9	—	9	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	18.6	11.3	18.2	18.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	886	886	174	228	182	174
Central city	553	553	81	198	81	81
Outside central city	333	333	93	30	101	93
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	—	—	—	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	1 665	1 665	381	353	389	381
In labor force	975	975	216	228	224	216
Employed	833	833	165	228	173	165
Unemployed	82	82	42	—	42	42
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	9.0	20.3	—	19.5	20.3
Females 16 years and over	1 136	1 136	254	229	262	254
Employed	530	530	130	115	138	130
Unemployed	55	55	23	—	23	23
With own children under 6 years	224	224	58	51	66	58
In labor force	122	122	38	24	46	38
With own children 6 to 17 years only	331	331	58	46	58	58
In labor force	203	203	42	22	42	42
Persons 16 to 19 years	204	204	65	30	65	65
Not enrolled in school	41	41	—	10	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	18	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	26	26	—	—	—	—
Employed	8	8	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	18	18	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	996	996	222	247	230	222
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	703	703	117	174	125	117
50 to 52 weeks	414	414	78	145	86	78
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 535	1 535	346	335	354	346
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	61	17	22	17	17
With a mobility limitation	17	17	17	—	17	17
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	44	44	—	22	—	—
With a work disability	50	50	24	—	24	24
In labor force	13	13	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	37	37	24	—	24	24
No work disability	1 485	1 485	322	335	330	322
In labor force	894	894	207	220	215	207
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	68	68	26	16	26	26
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bay County	Calloway city, Bay County
		Total	Calloway city	Panama City city		
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	833	833	165	228	173	165
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	122	122	—	43	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	145	145	24	32	32	24
Technicians and related support occupations	20	20	11	—	11	11
Sales occupations	147	147	31	43	31	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	73	73	15	17	15	15
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12	12	—	6	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	159	159	57	26	57	57
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	44	44	—	17	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	30	30	—	29	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	58	58	11	15	11	11
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	23	16	—	16	16
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	447	447	63	118	71	63
Less than \$5,000	61	61	—	28	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33	33	9	11	9	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	54	15	—	15	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	83	83	9	20	17	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	86	86	11	22	11	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	35	—	13	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	33	33	9	9	9	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	7	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	55	55	10	15	10	10
Median (dollars)	24 219	24 219	22 083	25 000	20 972	22 083
Mean (dollars)	42 701	42 701	41 778	40 970	38 860	41 778
Families	374	374	63	110	71	63
Median income (dollars)	21 518	21 518	22 083	24 000	20 972	22 083
Per capita income (dollars)	9 888	9 888	7 482	9 772	7 624	7 482
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	447	447	63	118	71	63
With earnings	372	372	54	112	62	54
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 728	43 728	45 923	40 146	41 675	45 923
With Social Security income	50	50	9	—	9	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 473	8 473	8 000	—	8 000	8 000
With public assistance income	39	39	9	6	17	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 395	3 395	1 500	2 700	2 149	1 500
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	44 264	44 264	41 778	42 011	38 860	41 778
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 632	55 632	58 911	50 269	51 586	58 911
Married-couple families	57 410	57 410	61 334	44 190	61 334	61 334
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	72 454	72 454	73 734	54 179	73 734	73 734
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 863	10 863	9 500	27 069	12 502	9 500
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 273	8 273	9 500	2 700	12 502	9 500
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	374	374	63	110	71	63
Householder worked in 1989	295	295	54	93	62	54
With related children under 18 years	273	273	54	79	62	54
With related children under 5 years	108	108	10	40	18	10
Married-couple families	266	266	39	96	39	39
Householder worked in 1989	234	234	39	85	39	39
With related children under 18 years	188	188	30	73	30	30
With related children under 5 years	61	61	10	34	10	10
Female householder, no husband present	80	80	9	14	17	9
Householder worked in 1989	46	46	—	8	8	—
With related children under 18 years	57	57	9	6	17	9
With related children under 5 years	34	34	—	6	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	124	124	16	8	16	16
Nonfamily householder	73	73	—	8	—	—
65 years and over	14	14	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 226	2 226	466	539	474	466
Persons under 18 years	700	700	115	203	115	115
Related children under 18 years	700	700	115	203	115	115
Related children 5 to 17 years	532	532	78	141	78	78
Persons 65 years and over	68	68	26	16	26	26
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	113	113	9	39	9	9
Percent below poverty level	30.2	30.2	14.3	35.5	12.7	14.3
Householder worked in 1989	74	74	—	22	—	—
With related children under 18 years	85	85	9	24	9	9
With related children under 5 years	33	33	—	13	—	—
Married-couple families	57	57	—	33	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	46	46	—	22	—	—
With related children under 18 years	42	42	—	18	—	—
With related children under 5 years	7	7	—	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	56	56	9	6	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	28	28	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	43	43	9	6	9	9
With related children under 5 years	26	26	—	6	—	—
Unrelated individuals	56	56	16	—	16	16
Nonfamily householder	5	5	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	5	5	—	—	—	—
Persons	452	452	58	138	58	58
Percent below poverty level	20.3	20.3	12.4	25.6	12.2	12.4
Persons under 18 years	180	180	18	59	18	18
Related children under 18 years	180	180	18	59	18	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	142	142	18	38	18	18
Persons 65 years and over	19	19	8	—	8	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	260	260	23	138	23	23
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	556	556	88	138	96	88

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	2 411	2 411	457	606	500	457
Native	2 060	2 060	410	533	453	410
Foreign born	351	351	47	73	47	47
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	64	64	37	—	37	37
Persons 5 years and over	2 200	2 200	383	542	419	383
Speak a language other than English	1 069	1 069	205	273	237	205
Do not speak English "very well"	326	326	77	71	83	77
In linguistically isolated households	91	91	52	—	52	52
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	853	853	138	282	155	138
Preprimary school	73	73	21	30	21	21
Public school	19	19	—	17	—	—
Elementary or high school	599	599	82	233	92	82
Public school	555	555	82	212	92	82
College	181	181	35	19	42	35
Public college	166	166	35	19	35	35
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	1 298	1 298	278	255	299	278
Less than 9th grade	77	77	13	21	13	13
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	163	163	12	58	12	12
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	467	467	125	91	139	125
Some college, no degree	308	308	113	40	113	113
Associate degree	59	59	—	15	—	—
Bachelor's degree	179	179	15	15	22	15
Graduate or professional degree	45	45	—	15	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.5	81.5	91.0	69.0	91.6	91.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	17.3	5.4	11.8	7.4	5.4
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 399	1 399	1 467	1 596	1 459	1 467
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	2 200	2 200	383	542	419	383
Some house	510	510	102	77	102	102
Different house in United States	1 385	1 385	172	411	186	172
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	233	233	20	83	20	20
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	223	223	22	43	36	22
Different MSA/PMSA	850	850	118	285	118	118
Not in on MSA/PMSA	79	79	12	—	12	12
Abroad	305	305	109	54	131	109
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	1 139	1 139	274	202	293	274
Car, truck, or van	1 042	1 042	252	196	271	252
Drove alone	891	891	252	165	271	252
Carpooled	151	151	—	31	—	—
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	54	54	22	—	22	22
Worked at home	43	43	—	6	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	15.0	17.1	12.2	17.1	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 089	1 089	274	184	293	274
Central city	424	424	91	143	96	91
Outside central city	665	665	183	41	197	183
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	50	50	—	18	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	1 680	1 680	331	341	361	331
In labor force	1 209	1 209	286	234	305	286
Employed	834	834	183	217	197	183
Unemployed	55	55	12	17	12	12
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.3	5.7	6.2
Females 16 years and over	868	868	120	265	137	120
Employed	505	505	80	155	85	80
Unemployed	33	33	12	11	12	12
With own children under 6 years	142	142	—	61	7	—
In labor force	91	91	—	37	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	198	198	29	72	29	29
In labor force	115	115	29	37	29	29
Persons 16 to 19 years	184	184	30	51	39	30
Not enrolled in school	69	69	—	16	5	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	17	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	12	12	—	—	—	—
Employed	12	12	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 294	1 294	301	266	320	301
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 016	1 016	216	180	235	216
50 to 52 weeks	711	711	179	85	184	179
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 185	1 185	240	327	265	240
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75	75	13	19	13	13
In labor force	22	22	—	6	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	60	60	13	13	13	13
In labor force	64	64	—	19	—	—
Prevented from working	13	13	—	13	—	—
No work disability	42	42	—	—	—	—
In labor force	1 121	1 121	240	308	265	240
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	863	863	195	221	209	195
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	102	—	6	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city		
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	834	834	183	217	197	183
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	134	134	30	24	30	30
Professional specialty occupations	61	61	—	18	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	35	35	—	15	—	—
Sales occupations	161	161	7	97	12	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	109	109	25	5	34	25
Private household occupations	18	18	—	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	10	10	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	159	159	60	37	60	60
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	70	70	22	8	22	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	36	36	17	—	17	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	41	41	22	5	22	22
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	669	669	158	86	167	158
Less than \$5,000	32	32	—	11	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	70	70	15	7	15	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	89	89	35	18	35	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999	194	194	48	6	57	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999	139	139	13	27	13	13
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	77	27	11	27	27
\$50,000 to \$74,999	68	68	20	6	20	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 575	19 575	19 010	27 813	19 245	19 010
Mean (dollars)	24 819	24 819	24 647	23 746	24 504	24 547
Families	525	525	143	71	152	143
Median income (dollars)	19 897	19 897	19 401	19 792	19 635	19 401
Per capita income (dollars)	8 720	8 720	8 698	5 597	8 504	8 698
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	669	669	158	86	167	158
With earnings	561	561	143	80	152	143
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 412	23 412	22 448	21 559	22 422	22 448
With Social Security income	138	138	48	6	48	48
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 239	6 239	5 025	2 772	5 025	5 025
With public assistance income	55	55	7	17	7	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 083	6 083	19 200	4 129	19 200	19 200
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	24 918	24 918	26 708	24 320	26 429	26 708
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 296	27 296	30 657	28 384	29 458	30 657
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 409	25 409	26 708	26 573	26 429	26 708
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 020	29 020	30 657	32 132	29 458	30 657
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 046	22 046	—	12 032	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 167	18 167	—	12 032	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	525	525	143	71	152	143
Householder worked in 1989	452	452	143	55	152	143
With related children under 18 years	301	301	63	59	72	63
With related children under 5 years	183	183	63	11	72	63
Married-couple families	461	461	143	60	152	143
Householder worked in 1989	419	419	143	55	152	143
With related children under 18 years	257	257	63	48	72	63
With related children under 5 years	172	172	63	—	72	63
Female householder, no husband present	42	42	—	11	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	18	18	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	29	29	—	11	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	11	—	11	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	262	262	37	57	37	37
Nonfamily householder	144	144	15	15	15	15
65 years and over	29	29	—	6	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
Persons under 18 years	2 244	2 244	457	598	500	457
Related children under 18 years	797	797	156	276	169	156
Related children 5 to 17 years	774	774	156	276	169	156
Persons 65 years and over	563	563	82	212	88	82
Persons 65 years and over	102	102	—	6	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	44	44	—	30	—	—
Percent below poverty level	8.4	8.4	—	42.3	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	28	28	—	14	—	—
With related children under 18 years	25	25	—	18	—	—
With related children under 5 years	13	13	—	11	—	—
Married-couple families	28	28	—	19	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	—	14	—	—
With related children under 18 years	9	9	—	7	—	—
With related children under 5 years	2	2	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	16	16	—	11	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	16	16	—	11	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	11	—	11	—	—
Unrelated individuals	99	99	15	35	15	15
Nonfamily householder	42	42	15	6	15	15
65 years and over	6	6	—	6	—	—
Persons	314	314	45	168	45	45
Percent below poverty level	14.0	14.0	9.8	28.1	9.0	9.8
Persons under 18 years	145	145	30	84	30	30
Related children under 18 years	145	145	30	84	30	30
Related children 5 to 17 years	126	126	30	65	30	30
Persons 65 years and over	6	6	—	6	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	42	42	—	22	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	481	481	68	168	68	68

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	108 112	108 112	10 094	25 766	12 056	10 094
Native	105 706	105 706	9 736	25 262	11 642	9 736
Foreign born	2 406	2 406	358	504	414	358
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	127	127	16	57	16	16
Persons 5 years and over	100 777	100 777	9 252	24 255	11 051	9 252
Speak a language other than English	3 470	3 470	476	874	516	476
Do not speak English "very well"	879	879	131	283	139	131
In linguistically isolated households	208	208	61	69	61	61
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 843	25 843	2 809	5 819	3 350	2 809
Preprimary school	2 180	2 180	268	477	317	268
Public school	1 206	1 206	158	171	194	158
Elementary or high school	16 815	16 815	1 708	3 572	2 079	1 708
Public school	15 571	15 571	1 606	3 227	1 954	1 606
College	6 848	6 848	833	1 770	954	833
Public college	6 385	6 385	770	1 707	884	770
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	72 252	72 252	6 210	18 067	7 423	6 210
Less than 9th grade	5 600	5 600	315	1 632	380	315
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 187	11 187	717	2 760	897	717
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 540	22 540	2 174	5 098	2 611	2 174
Some college, no degree	15 823	15 823	1 432	3 639	1 714	1 432
Associate degree	5 144	5 144	528	1 466	622	528
Bachelor's degree	7 935	7 935	599	2 358	708	599
Graduate or professional degree	4 023	4 023	445	1 114	491	445
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.8	76.8	83.4	75.7	82.8	83.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.6	16.6	16.8	19.2	16.2	16.8
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 206	1 206	1 240	1 140	1 256	1 240
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	100 777	100 777	9 252	24 255	11 051	9 252
Same house	45 675	45 675	3 416	11 808	4 369	3 416
Different house in United States	52 485	52 485	5 054	12 087	5 792	5 054
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 122	13 122	1 135	4 462	1 328	1 135
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11 981	11 981	853	1 893	1 044	853
Different MSA/PMSA	20 197	20 197	2 055	4 331	2 313	2 055
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 185	7 185	1 011	1 401	1 107	1 011
Abroad	2 617	2 617	782	360	890	782
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	50 296	50 296	5 269	11 501	6 196	5 269
Car, truck, or van	47 446	47 446	5 050	10 969	5 955	5 050
Drove alone	41 461	41 461	4 551	9 698	5 373	4 551
Carpooled	5 985	5 985	499	1 271	582	499
Public transportation	39	39	—	6	—	—
Other means	1 976	1 976	137	356	143	137
Walked or home	835	835	82	170	98	82
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	17.6	17.4	15.4	17.7	17.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	47 912	47 912	5 159	11 200	6 061	5 159
Central city	25 720	25 720	2 467	7 766	2 888	2 467
Outside central city	22 192	22 192	2 692	3 434	3 173	2 692
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 384	2 384	110	301	135	110
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	85 284	85 284	7 689	21 088	9 130	7 689
In labor force	54 050	54 050	5 641	12 493	6 637	5 641
Employed	46 964	46 964	4 317	11 279	5 146	4 317
Unemployed	3 029	3 029	345	843	406	345
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.4
Females 16 years and over	43 194	43 194	3 817	11 224	4 565	3 817
Employed	21 449	21 449	2 093	5 309	2 490	2 093
Unemployed	1 402	1 402	221	357	258	221
With own children under 6 years	6 350	6 350	762	1 382	894	762
In labor force	3 829	3 829	468	886	578	468
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 413	7 413	719	1 542	885	719
In labor force	5 477	5 477	593	1 113	732	593
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 788	5 788	623	1 371	750	623
Not enrolled in school	1 541	1 541	153	329	175	153
Unemployed or not in labor force	546	546	29	113	41	29
Not high school graduate	775	775	26	165	26	26
Employed	424	424	13	80	13	13
Unemployed	113	113	—	33	—	—
Not in labor force	230	230	13	52	13	13
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	58 358	58 358	5 876	13 803	6 909	5 876
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 644	46 644	4 553	11 113	5 366	4 553
50 to 52 weeks	33 234	33 234	3 255	7 826	3 848	3 255
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	66 905	66 905	6 112	15 620	7 264	6 112
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 157	3 157	224	721	243	224
With a mobility limitation	1 916	1 916	121	465	140	121
In labor force	439	439	37	103	47	37
With a self-care limitation	2 058	2 058	134	483	143	134
With a work disability	7 660	7 660	628	1 735	746	628
In labor force	3 084	3 084	358	715	427	358
Prevented from working	3 907	3 907	241	900	285	241
No work disability	59 245	59 245	5 484	13 885	6 518	5 484
In labor force	45 750	45 750	4 280	10 977	5 097	4 280
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 278	13 278	598	4 434	751	598
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 855	2 855	121	1 191	144	121
With a mobility limitation	2 310	2 310	107	989	130	107
With a self-care limitation	1 621	1 621	87	689	99	87

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponoma City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Ponoma City city		
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 964	46 964	4 317	11 279	5 146	4 317
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 482	5 482	453	1 390	550	453
Professional specialty occupations	6 454	6 454	525	1 870	653	525
Technicians and related support occupations	1 830	1 830	158	444	201	158
Sales occupations	7 270	7 270	580	1 761	726	580
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 930	6 930	901	1 643	1 043	901
Private household occupations	145	145	10	34	10	10
Protective service occupations	1 105	1 105	129	298	148	129
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 979	5 979	506	1 350	589	506
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	937	937	58	166	58	58
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 618	5 618	474	1 227	540	474
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 680	1 680	153	387	153	153
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 931	1 931	162	444	196	162
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 603	1 603	208	265	279	208
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	42 761	42 761	3 929	11 195	4 552	3 929
Less than \$5,000	2 754	2 754	146	834	153	146
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 741	3 741	281	1 329	291	281
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 839	4 839	434	1 247	507	434
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 346	9 346	976	2 310	1 081	976
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 775	7 775	676	2 051	865	676
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 345	7 345	893	1 802	1 032	893
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 776	4 776	425	1 125	490	425
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 260	1 260	51	240	78	51
\$100,000 or more	925	925	47	257	55	47
Median (dollars)	25 772	25 772	26 875	24 383	27 842	26 875
Mean (dollars)	32 554	32 554	31 371	31 866	31 898	31 371
Families	31 184	31 184	3 030	7 160	3 565	3 030
Median income (dollars)	29 637	29 637	29 984	29 711	30 641	29 984
Per capita income (dollars)	13 061	13 061	12 167	14 129	12 027	12 167
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	42 761	42 761	3 929	11 195	4 552	3 929
With earnings	33 808	33 808	3 445	8 362	3 996	3 445
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 887	30 887	27 959	31 505	28 132	27 959
With Social Security income	11 835	11 835	657	3 693	772	657
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 190	7 190	6 975	7 247	7 347	6 975
With public assistance income	2 165	2 165	96	779	115	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 097	3 097	3 056	2 962	3 179	3 056
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	37 059	37 059	33 176	39 190	33 695	33 176
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 617	36 617	29 282	40 225	30 356	29 282
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 866	39 866	35 462	43 750	35 932	35 462
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 072	41 072	32 856	47 528	33 926	32 856
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 126	18 126	16 680	18 493	16 074	16 680
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 420	14 420	12 433	14 561	11 992	12 433
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989	30 974	30 961	2 983	7 189	3 497	2 967
Families	24 106	24 072	2 586	5 416	3 012	2 571
Householder worked in 1989	15 024	15 037	1 585	3 305	1 910	1 609
With related children under 18 years	5 918	5 916	684	1 342	830	715
With related children under 5 years	26 016	26 039	2 520	5 692	3 005	2 515
Householder worked in 1989	20 463	20 443	2 205	4 383	2 606	2 201
With related children under 18 years	11 818	11 855	1 263	2 359	1 563	1 298
With related children under 5 years	4 765	4 782	570	932	690	601
Female householder, no husband present	3 769	3 765	381	1 231	410	370
Householder worked in 1989	2 700	2 699	305	815	330	294
With related children under 18 years	2 588	2 596	286	810	311	275
With related children under 5 years	969	956	103	358	129	103
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14 614	14 624	1 088	4 838	1 255	1 107
Nonfamily householder	11 524	11 534	888	3 996	987	907
65 years and over	3 918	3 920	154	1 534	165	146
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	105 742	105 739	10 102	25 050	12 011	10 105
Persons under 18 years	25 145	25 145	2 644	5 275	3 228	2 644
Related children under 18 years	24 986	24 986	2 633	5 219	3 209	2 633
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 787	17 787	1 812	3 739	2 225	1 812
Persons 65 years and over	12 962	12 957	561	4 298	707	560
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	2 905	2 923	223	764	230	212
Percent below poverty level	9.3	9.4	7.4	10.7	6.5	7.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 766	1 802	161	437	168	150
With related children under 18 years	2 200	2 229	199	585	206	188
With related children under 5 years	1 027	1 043	87	319	105	87
Married-couple families	1 416	1 434	75	276	75	75
Householder worked in 1989	825	843	47	158	47	47
With related children under 18 years	874	903	58	156	58	58
With related children under 5 years	454	476	27	89	27	27
Female householder, no husband present	1 383	1 388	148	450	155	137
Householder worked in 1989	864	877	114	246	121	103
With related children under 18 years	1 226	1 231	141	397	148	130
With related children under 5 years	534	528	60	216	78	60
Unrelated individuals	3 758	3 785	239	1 160	268	232
Nonfamily householder	2 527	2 554	165	860	161	158
65 years and over	1 194	1 201	31	444	29	24
Persons	12 530	12 575	1 061	3 238	1 138	1 043
Percent below poverty level	11.8	11.9	10.5	12.9	9.5	10.3
Persons under 18 years	3 971	3 971	489	913	538	489
Related children under 18 years	3 832	3 832	478	866	519	478
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 664	2 664	349	590	365	349
Persons 65 years and over	1 767	1 774	31	632	29	24
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 025	5 029	370	1 239	457	370
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 999	18 004	1 391	4 647	1 517	1 364

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
All housing units	65 999	65 999	5 219	15 928	944	5 990	2 251	1 218	1 990	915
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 759	1 759	142	173	38	142	110	—	21	16
1985 to 1988	13 017	13 017	1 073	1 823	272	1 267	400	56	286	190
1980 to 1984	13 319	13 319	1 362	1 473	299	1 512	389	113	329	157
1970 to 1979	17 140	17 140	1 681	3 260	208	1 913	469	302	617	209
1960 to 1969	8 220	8 220	556	2 569	62	683	368	338	336	167
1950 to 1959	6 899	6 899	299	3 094	31	349	371	205	299	146
1940 to 1949	3 609	3 609	89	2 291	9	97	103	68	60	19
1939 or earlier	2 036	2 036	17	1 245	25	27	41	136	42	11
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	699	699	22	111	—	22	—	9	—	3
1 bedroom	7 760	7 760	414	2 102	110	439	270	86	126	98
2 bedrooms	26 221	26 221	1 781	5 608	261	2 032	985	445	793	402
3 bedrooms	25 651	25 651	2 606	6 593	502	2 963	839	546	947	326
4 bedrooms	4 971	4 971	382	1 279	53	491	149	126	114	79
5 or more bedrooms	697	697	14	235	18	43	8	6	10	7
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	705	705	—	110	—	—	26	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	575	575	11	144	—	11	23	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	5 527	5 527	11	55	—	11	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	65 602	65 602	5 185	15 719	944	5 956	2 251	1 209	1 981	907
Source of water, public system or private company	54 143	54 143	4 908	15 654	252	5 131	2 134	1 198	1 883	786
Sewage disposal, public sewer	45 564	45 564	4 934	15 362	203	5 163	2 207	1 153	1 779	684
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	213	213	17	66	9	17	—	—	9	11
Owner-occupied housing units	76	76	8	15	9	8	—	—	9	3
Renter-occupied housing units	45	45	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	4
Occupied housing units	48 938	48 938	4 612	14 053	874	5 323	1 923	1 029	1 778	806
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	11 285	11 285	956	5 303	31	1 008	393	615	694	233
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5 775	5 775	308	647	243	393	171	76	177	144
Electricity	29 902	29 902	3 224	7 517	559	3 775	1 321	292	886	408
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 018	1 018	53	414	16	76	24	17	—	12
All other fuels	855	855	63	164	25	63	14	29	11	6
No fuel used	103	103	8	8	—	8	—	—	10	3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 229	3 229	125	1 728	8	142	56	134	253	42
1	17 949	17 949	1 524	5 878	284	1 667	700	460	792	304
2	20 107	20 107	2 101	4 761	415	2 493	893	344	521	369
3 or more	7 653	7 653	862	1 686	167	1 021	274	91	212	91
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	32 072	32 072	2 653	8 193	656	3 207	1 119	687	941	612
1989 to March 1990	3 376	3 376	351	680	85	384	149	55	67	54
1985 to 1988	9 784	9 784	1 047	1 666	183	1 255	239	99	245	205
1980 to 1984	6 008	6 008	473	1 340	159	565	164	118	186	107
1970 to 1979	7 031	7 031	553	1 639	160	688	297	150	254	76
1969 or earlier	5 873	5 873	229	2 868	69	315	270	265	189	170
Renter-occupied housing units	16 866	16 866	1 959	5 860	218	2 116	804	342	837	194
1989 to March 1990	9 406	9 406	1 237	3 001	138	1 332	512	173	487	120
1985 to 1988	5 475	5 475	580	1 938	75	622	201	97	214	53
1980 to 1984	1 216	1 216	86	490	5	95	47	46	102	12
1970 to 1979	591	591	41	298	—	52	44	26	20	5
1969 or earlier	178	178	15	133	—	15	—	—	14	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	3 661	3 661	310	1 229	74	342	128	224	204	92
Householder 65 years and over	10 269	10 269	477	3 965	124	579	356	299	253	152
Owner-occupied housing units	8 342	8 342	361	2 935	120	449	320	259	168	139
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	34	34	—	21	9	—	—	—	—	4
No telephone in unit	424	424	—	209	—	8	—	36	14	11
No vehicle available	1 466	1 466	47	872	—	64	23	38	60	19
Complete plumbing facilities	48 817	48 817	4 604	14 025	865	5 315	1 923	1 029	1 769	799
1.00 or less persons per room	47 508	47 508	4 465	13 665	857	5 164	1 902	961	1 701	765
1.01 or more persons per room	1 309	1 309	139	360	8	151	21	68	88	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	121	121	8	28	9	8	—	—	9	7
1.00 or less persons per room	121	121	8	28	9	8	—	—	9	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 540	35 540	35 250	36 118	34 037	35 314	30 620	24 560	26 201	25 630
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 141	21 141	24 904	18 492	23 361	25 198	25 292	13 201	16 493	17 332
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 304	7 304	467	2 825	59	500	200	310	489	152
Owner-occupied housing units	3 313	3 313	181	904	49	193	114	136	134	105
Renter-occupied housing units	3 991	3 991	286	1 921	10	307	86	174	355	47

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.						Callaway city, Bay County			
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 25	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
All housing units.....	3 117	3 082	1 866	1 401	874	1 281	—	5 219	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	110	124	8	22	6	22	—	142	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	536	692	298	104	62	253	—	1 073	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	670	606	175	57	17	205	—	1 362	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	817	970	134	254	156	432	—	1 681	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	488	427	279	229	107	194	—	556	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	217	226	410	347	173	156	—	299	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	160	21	396	222	133	19	—	89	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	119	16	166	166	220	—	—	17	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	51	—	14	4	—	22	—	—
1 bedroom.....	139	184	326	140	128	26	—	414	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	1 334	678	726	534	392	245	—	1 781	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	1 365	1 709	625	624	300	537	—	2 606	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	263	452	88	103	28	382	—	382	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	16	59	50	—	12	87	—	14	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	23	—	—	10	—	—	11	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	11	—	10	12	—	—	11	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 094	3 082	1 813	1 372	824	1 277	—	5 185	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 229	2 536	1 824	1 391	863	800	—	4 908	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	891	2 373	1 800	1 322	802	464	—	4 934	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	38	—	46	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	15	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	11	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 867	2 876	1 599	1 158	680	1 207	—	4 612	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	342	703	674	554	451	87	—	956	—	—
Buttled, tank, or LP gas.....	524	154	218	80	20	105	—	308	—	—
Electricity.....	1 906	1 952	632	483	187	1 006	—	3 224	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	24	29	54	34	14	—	—	53	—	—
All other fuels.....	61	33	21	7	—	9	—	63	—	—
No fuel used.....	10	5	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	169	87	429	201	142	33	—	125	—	—
1.....	958	856	802	467	320	259	—	1 524	—	—
2.....	1 293	1 305	260	367	162	622	—	2 101	—	—
3 or more.....	447	628	108	123	56	293	—	862	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.1	—	1.9	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 868	2 016	689	801	399	1 083	—	2 653	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	193	303	15	47	20	84	—	351	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	576	685	36	91	102	378	—	1 047	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	296	362	110	122	55	193	—	473	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	417	491	138	148	69	262	—	553	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	386	175	390	393	153	166	—	229	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	999	860	910	357	281	124	—	1 959	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	612	489	431	144	172	73	—	1 237	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	314	239	258	164	83	51	—	580	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	73	79	86	19	6	—	—	86	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	53	75	17	7	—	—	41	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	60	13	13	—	—	15	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	268	99	322	151	149	36	—	310	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	455	530	536	420	156	220	—	477	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	390	408	363	391	100	220	—	361	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	39	11	85	48	20	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	49	38	163	136	44	21	—	47	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 841	2 876	1 585	1 158	680	1 207	—	4 604	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 757	2 819	1 538	1 093	633	1 207	—	4 465	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	84	57	47	65	47	—	—	139	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	26	—	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	26	—	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 962	44 653	19 950	18 916	20 876	58 638	—	35 250	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 460	27 749	14 338	11 959	11 857	29 676	—	24 904	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	465	183	626	435	227	62	—	467	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	241	58	187	216	95	57	—	181	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	224	125	439	219	132	5	—	286	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City city, Bay County								
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20
All housing units	—	—	29	2 122	1 866	1 348	845	2 322	261
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	78	8	22	6	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	527	298	104	62	70	12
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	428	175	57	17	58	41
1970 to 1979	—	—	3	648	134	248	148	187	166
1960 to 1969	—	—	8	326	279	215	107	218	20
1950 to 1959	—	—	—	97	410	314	173	888	—
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	12	396	222	117	661	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	18	6	166	166	215	240	22
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	51	—	14	7	—
1 bedroom	—	—	—	106	326	124	128	154	236
2 bedrooms	—	—	11	477	726	528	363	676	15
3 bedrooms	—	—	18	1 223	625	615	300	1 176	10
4 bedrooms	—	—	—	274	88	81	28	254	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	42	50	—	12	55	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	66	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	23	—	—	10	45	32
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	11	—	10	12	17	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	—	—	29	2 122	1 813	1 319	803	2 319	261
Source of water, public system or private company	—	—	8	2 050	1 824	1 344	839	2 288	261
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	—	8	2 036	1 800	1 299	794	2 228	261
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	—	18	1 989	1 599	1 125	659	2 112	261
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	—	—	18	490	674	547	430	827	28
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	50	218	74	20	48	—
Electricity	—	—	—	1 413	632	478	187	1 108	233
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	21	54	19	14	94	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	15	21	7	—	35	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	—	—	45	429	201	137	81	154
1	—	—	—	593	802	449	320	812	88
2	—	—	—	982	260	352	146	907	19
3 or more	—	—	18	369	108	123	56	312	—
Vehicles per household	—	—	3.0	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	18	1 335	689	768	378	1 573	13
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	232	15	47	20	113	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	470	36	91	86	237	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	236	110	117	55	296	7
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	302	138	142	69	270	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	18	95	390	371	148	657	6
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	654	910	357	281	539	248
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	408	431	144	172	260	40
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	167	258	164	83	233	88
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	68	86	19	6	24	52
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	11	75	17	7	22	68
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	60	13	13	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	28	322	151	149	73	13
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	18	360	536	392	151	677	214
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	18	249	363	363	95	625	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	5	85	48	20	—	7
No vehicle available	—	—	—	38	163	136	39	62	141
Complete plumbing facilities	—	—	18	1 989	1 585	1 125	659	2 112	261
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	18	1 961	1 538	1 060	612	2 096	261
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	28	47	65	47	16	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	14 506	44 475	19 950	19 261	20 672	50 685	19 383
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	—	31 171	14 338	11 959	11 857	24 804	8 283
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	96	626	430	222	174	128
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	28	187	211	90	104	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	68	439	219	132	70	128

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County—Con.					Remainder of Bay County			
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units	806	1 975	1 998	2 091	265	2 367	1 519	1 998	944
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	22	33	—	—	4	68	55	82	38
1985 to 1988	51	341	77	147	134	458	212	614	272
1980 to 1984	88	134	139	278	58	565	333	308	299
1970 to 1979	175	422	515	591	23	730	568	725	208
1960 to 1969	95	435	383	445	38	327	201	155	62
1950 to 1959	91	354	406	353	8	124	56	65	31
1940 to 1949	171	201	292	219	—	75	65	49	9
1939 or earlier	113	55	186	58	—	20	29	—	25
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	8	12	13	6	—	23	—	28	—
1 bedroom	175	276	173	398	6	145	95	66	110
2 bedrooms	312	837	768	841	54	932	687	605	261
3 bedrooms	251	677	850	772	76	1 060	650	1 119	502
4 bedrooms	28	153	183	74	116	178	78	159	53
5 or more bedrooms	32	20	11	—	13	29	9	21	18
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	15	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	790	1 969	1 985	2 044	265	2 340	1 511	1 985	944
Source of water, public system or private company	801	1 948	1 978	2 091	222	32	28	41	252
Sewage disposal, public sewer	800	1 930	1 911	2 082	213	19	—	35	203
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	7	—	—	—	17	7	6	9
Owner-occupied housing units	—	7	—	—	—	10	7	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	676	1 760	1 806	1 803	245	1 955	1 319	1 816	874
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	257	656	529	847	—	29	38	19	31
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	30	99	43	45	20	832	558	657	243
Electricity	371	929	1 124	817	225	829	477	1 018	559
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	51	92	63	—	88	72	62	16
All other fuels	12	25	18	31	—	177	152	52	25
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	94	319	140	122	6	77	70	55	8
1	327	736	797	904	50	549	389	389	284
2	200	522	670	553	150	1 019	590	958	415
3 or more	55	183	199	224	39	310	270	414	167
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	364	916	1 108	798	233	1 673	1 177	1 615	656
1989 to March 1990	37	61	100	41	14	181	140	201	85
1985 to 1988	64	200	136	191	155	642	327	609	183
1980 to 1984	26	120	194	138	41	347	322	283	159
1970 to 1979	72	168	259	207	12	311	319	433	160
1969 or earlier	165	367	419	221	11	192	69	89	69
Renter-occupied housing units	312	844	698	1 005	12	282	142	201	218
1989 to March 1990	153	536	355	496	6	107	61	68	138
1985 to 1988	99	230	224	386	6	111	66	108	75
1980 to 1984	16	47	77	95	—	26	15	19	5
1970 to 1979	30	13	27	28	—	26	—	6	—
1969 or earlier	14	18	15	—	—	12	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	58	229	42	164	—	167	118	106	74
Householder 65 years and over	233	528	507	292	57	300	338	265	124
Owner-occupied housing units	178	413	347	221	57	264	330	244	120
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
No telephone in unit	—	7	16	21	—	—	24	17	—
No vehicle available	43	107	75	62	6	28	22	32	—
Complete plumbing facilities	669	1 753	1 806	1 803	245	1 945	1 312	1 816	865
1.00 or less persons per room	641	1 695	1 790	1 748	245	1 859	1 247	1 749	857
1.01 or more persons per room	28	58	16	55	—	86	65	67	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	—	—	—	10	7	—	9
1.00 or less persons per room	7	7	—	—	—	10	7	—	9
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 793	40 043	30 056	30 699	67 437	24 409	22 819	31 292	34 037
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 412	13 858	21 487	18 722	54 503	17 067	10 766	19 891	23 361
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	96	514	207	324	8	392	279	263	59
Owner-occupied housing units	29	93	80	74	8	298	207	195	49
Renter-occupied housing units	67	421	127	250	—	94	72	68	10

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.								
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
All housing units.....	1 212	943	771	2 251	1 218	1 990	915	3 088	4 345
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	12	—	—	110	—	21	16	110	96
1985 to 1988.....	235	—	194	400	56	286	190	536	702
1980 to 1984.....	260	—	150	389	113	329	157	670	955
1970 to 1979.....	318	30	232	469	302	617	209	814	1 465
1960 to 1969.....	241	121	127	368	338	336	167	480	509
1950 to 1959.....	100	609	50	371	205	299	146	217	316
1940 to 1949.....	28	166	8	103	68	60	19	160	112
1939 or earlier.....	18	17	10	41	136	42	11	101	190
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	11	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	67
1 bedroom.....	120	19	25	270	86	126	98	139	243
2 bedrooms.....	669	387	251	985	445	793	402	1 323	827
3 bedrooms.....	365	407	357	839	546	947	326	1 347	2 543
4 bedrooms.....	44	110	109	149	126	114	79	263	616
5 or more bedrooms.....	3	20	29	8	6	10	7	16	49
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium units.....	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	22
Vacant condominium housing units.....	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 208	943	771	2 251	1 209	1 981	907	3 065	4 345
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 206	943	223	2 134	1 198	1 883	786	1 221	3 575
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	128	925	229	2 207	1 153	1 779	684	883	3 243
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2	—	—	—	—	9	11	38	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	15	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	—
Occupied housing units.....	468	920	711	1 923	1 029	1 778	806	2 849	4 077
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	238	350	52	393	615	694	233	324	834
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	17	4	85	171	76	177	144	524	286
Electricity.....	202	566	551	1 321	292	886	408	1 906	2 824
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	23	24	17	—	12	24	96
All other fuels.....	9	—	—	14	29	11	6	61	37
No fuel used.....	2	—	—	—	—	10	3	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	14	—	17	56	134	253	42	169	97
1.....	215	252	143	700	460	792	304	958	1 224
2.....	191	601	392	893	344	521	369	1 293	1 747
3 or more.....	48	67	159	274	91	212	91	429	1 009
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	332	—	554	1 119	687	941	612	1 850	3 223
1989 to March 1990.....	26	—	33	149	55	67	54	193	288
1985 to 1988.....	95	—	208	239	99	245	205	576	1 114
1980 to 1984.....	77	—	92	164	118	186	107	296	665
1970 to 1979.....	110	—	135	297	150	254	76	417	735
1969 or earlier.....	24	—	86	270	265	189	170	368	421
Renter-occupied housing units.....	136	920	157	804	342	837	194	999	854
1989 to March 1990.....	69	337	95	512	173	487	120	612	529
1985 to 1988.....	44	538	42	201	97	214	53	314	279
1980 to 1984.....	14	45	9	47	46	102	12	73	34
1970 to 1979.....	9	—	11	44	26	20	5	—	12
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	36	4	32	128	224	204	92	268	94
Householder 65 years and over.....	174	—	102	356	299	253	152	437	701
Owner-occupied housing units.....	151	—	88	320	259	168	139	372	579
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	6	—	8	—	36	14	11	39	8
No vehicle available.....	7	—	17	23	38	60	19	49	65
Complete plumbing facilities.....	468	920	711	1 923	1 029	1 769	799	2 823	4 077
1.00 or less persons per room.....	468	908	699	1 902	961	1 701	765	2 739	4 029
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	12	12	21	68	68	34	84	48
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	26	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	26	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 085	—	35 622	30 620	24 560	26 201	25 630	33 142	38 245
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 738	26 058	28 863	25 292	13 201	16 493	17 332	18 460	23 936
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	42	28	33	200	310	489	152	465	380
Owner-occupied housing units.....	33	—	12	114	136	134	105	241	213
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9	28	21	86	174	355	47	224	167

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 26.99	Tract 27
All housing units	960	—	53	29	1 016	9 575	—	9 658
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	46	—	—	—	18	310	—	482
1985 to 1988	165	—	—	—	119	2 602	—	3 080
1980 to 1984	178	—	—	—	147	3 178	—	2 453
1970 to 1979	322	—	6	8	409	2 465	—	2 302
1960 to 1969	101	—	14	—	156	766	—	626
1950 to 1959	129	—	33	—	148	210	—	397
1940 to 1949	9	—	—	16	19	30	—	233
1939 or earlier	10	—	—	5	—	14	—	105
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	4	129	—	292
1 bedroom	78	—	16	—	20	1 931	—	1 657
2 bedrooms	201	—	6	29	191	4 614	—	5 224
3 bedrooms	486	—	9	—	461	2 432	—	2 056
4 bedrooms	178	—	22	—	266	417	—	349
5 or more bedrooms	17	—	—	—	74	52	—	80
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	308	—	261
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	234	—	141
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	2 206	—	3 220
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	960	—	53	21	1 012	9 562	—	9 630
Source of water, public system or private company	486	—	47	24	578	9 294	—	9 630
Sewage disposal, public sewer	337	—	23	8	251	6 776	—	6 385
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	14
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Occupied housing units	887	—	33	21	962	4 815	—	3 030
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	213	—	7	21	87	498	—	350
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	104	—	6	—	85	419	—	432
Electricity	539	—	5	—	781	3 817	—	2 180
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	—	15	—	—	35	—	59
All other fuels	18	—	—	—	9	28	—	—
No fuel used	5	—	—	—	—	18	—	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	42	—	—	5	27	188	—	122
1	263	—	18	—	209	1 992	—	1 406
2	323	—	15	16	472	1 954	—	1 132
3 or more	259	—	—	—	254	681	—	370
Vehicles per household	1.9	—	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.7	—	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	681	—	33	21	850	2 958	—	2 244
1989 to March 1990	71	—	—	—	70	419	—	313
1985 to 1988	215	—	—	16	223	1 284	—	791
1980 to 1984	126	—	5	—	152	643	—	453
1970 to 1979	189	—	6	—	250	463	—	534
1969 or earlier	80	—	22	5	155	149	—	153
Renter-occupied housing units	206	—	—	—	112	1 857	—	786
1989 to March 1990	81	—	—	—	67	1 234	—	478
1985 to 1988	72	—	—	—	45	507	—	191
1980 to 1984	11	—	—	—	—	103	—	79
1970 to 1979	42	—	—	—	—	13	—	38
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	71	—	—	—	36	318	—	150
Householder 65 years and over	170	—	28	5	163	906	—	1 054
Owner-occupied housing units	159	—	28	5	163	761	—	896
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	—	—	—	—	31	—	15
No vehicle available	—	—	—	5	15	109	—	58
Complete plumbing facilities	887	—	33	21	962	4 798	—	3 030
1.00 or less persons per room	858	—	33	21	962	4 667	—	2 953
1.01 or more persons per room	29	—	—	—	—	131	—	77
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 001	—	10 872	24 547	56 226	51 685	—	32 032
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 884	—	—	—	27 016	25 873	—	21 362
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	87	—	5	5	54	496	—	273
Owner-occupied housing units	30	—	5	5	49	250	—	152
Renter-occupied housing units	57	—	—	—	5	246	—	121

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 735	23 735	2 088	7 316	412	2 430	856	576	654	216
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	15 094	15 094	1 679	4 013	264	1 937	510	276	476	95
Less than \$300	1 407	1 407	91	585	10	105	49	63	62	5
\$300 to \$399	1 837	1 837	127	609	30	144	78	60	93	8
\$400 to \$499	2 116	2 116	187	565	45	248	62	42	80	19
\$500 to \$599	2 420	2 420	353	618	23	385	123	46	95	20
\$600 to \$799	3 542	3 542	483	761	80	537	111	46	139	36
\$800 to \$999	2 070	2 070	311	440	59	357	56	8	-	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 263	1 263	127	300	17	161	31	11	7	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	242	242	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	197	197	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	591	591	637	543	657	637	536	429	503	580
Not mortgaged	8 641	8 641	409	3 303	148	493	346	300	178	121
Less than \$100	1 382	1 382	51	535	21	51	44	92	42	16
\$100 to \$199	4 931	4 931	268	1 918	119	328	180	160	119	80
\$200 to \$299	1 699	1 699	82	614	8	94	91	38	17	18
\$300 to \$399	403	403	8	129	-	20	31	4	-	5
\$400 to \$499	110	110	-	54	-	-	6	-	-	2
\$500 or more	116	116	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	160	160	171	156	146	170	174	139	136	149
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 745	6 745	395	2 599	75	426	244	236	171	88
Less than 20 percent	2 667	2 667	82	1 076	37	89	79	122	89	38
20 to 24 percent	658	658	43	308	-	53	16	44	11	8
25 to 29 percent	633	633	16	316	-	16	30	11	17	11
30 to 34 percent	414	414	35	133	-	35	25	21	9	7
35 percent or more	2 219	2 219	219	740	34	233	94	32	45	20
Not computed	154	154	-	26	4	-	6	-	-	4
Median	24.8	24.8	38.6	23.4	18.8	37.8	29.5	19.0	19.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 815	6 815	530	2 123	194	682	299	192	255	49
Less than 20 percent	3 889	3 889	189	1 408	131	255	158	128	132	25
20 to 24 percent	909	909	70	279	7	96	72	13	16	8
25 to 29 percent	869	869	105	188	6	113	20	36	71	6
30 to 34 percent	492	492	79	100	27	95	21	9	28	2
35 percent or more	656	656	87	148	23	123	28	6	8	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.6	17.6	25.3	14.9	13.4	24.5	17.0	12.9	19.6	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 844	4 844	704	1 200	57	784	154	115	146	45
Less than 20 percent	3 361	3 361	478	866	34	517	134	91	131	29
20 to 24 percent	950	950	144	229	15	165	14	14	15	15
25 to 29 percent	359	359	74	78	8	87	-	5	-	-
30 to 34 percent	81	81	8	21	-	15	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	93	93	-	6	-	-	6	5	-	1
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.2	15.2	15.7	13.4	18.4	15.9	12.2	12.4	14.4	14.6
\$50,000 or more	5 331	5 331	459	1 394	86	538	159	33	82	34
Less than 20 percent	4 535	4 535	401	1 243	77	480	142	33	68	34
20 to 24 percent	473	473	42	62	9	42	17	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	147	147	16	41	-	16	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	71	71	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	77	77	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	28	28	-	7	-	-	-	-	14	-
Median	12.7	12.7	14.4	11.0	15.4	13.9	11.5	10.0	12.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 830	16 830	1 959	5 854	214	2 116	804	342	837	194
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	306	306	-	236	-	-	-	-	21	-
\$100 to \$199	1 190	1 190	41	748	9	48	8	42	96	4
\$200 to \$299	2 798	2 798	343	956	31	358	175	158	134	50
\$300 to \$399	4 792	4 792	663	1 367	84	706	285	76	342	64
\$400 to \$499	3 223	3 223	385	1 295	41	423	147	20	101	47
\$500 to \$599	1 636	1 636	211	605	16	216	78	5	95	13
\$600 to \$749	910	910	158	234	13	193	69	14	21	-
\$750 to \$999	353	353	84	52	-	90	8	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	108	108	26	6	-	34	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	1 514	1 514	48	355	20	48	34	27	27	16
Median (dollars)	369	369	382	363	344	386	377	269	348	351
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 472	4 472	317	2 197	24	326	102	177	359	47
Less than 20 percent	140	140	-	82	-	-	16	7	-	-
20 to 24 percent	195	195	-	159	-	-	-	25	-	-
25 to 29 percent	236	236	21	170	-	21	-	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent	245	245	16	168	-	16	8	7	14	-
35 percent or more	3 088	3 088	211	1 363	24	220	86	128	292	44
Not computed	568	568	69	255	-	69	8	26	14	3
Median	50.0+	50.0+	48.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 992	4 992	665	1 399	75	692	256	81	238	83
Less than 20 percent	493	493	84	160	9	84	19	14	7	8
20 to 24 percent	984	984	123	247	8	123	68	22	48	8
25 to 29 percent	1 152	1 152	207	267	13	226	39	16	81	13
30 to 34 percent	603	603	75	202	14	75	49	19	8	6
35 percent or more	1 257	1 257	164	402	25	172	64	-	81	35
Not computed	503	503	12	121	6	12	17	10	13	16
Median	28.3	28.3	27.9	29.3	31.6	27.9	29.2	24.9	28.5	35.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 718	4 718	623	1 423	82	690	308	67	215	47
Less than 20 percent	2 139	2 139	307	678	44	349	156	49	127	34
20 to 24 percent	1 154	1 154	147	395	19	153	126	5	46	12
25 to 29 percent	690	690	117	191	-	136	26	13	35	-
30 to 34 percent	184	184	37	56	-	37	-	-	7	-
35 percent or more	95	95	10	33	5	10	-	-	-	-
Not computed	456	456	5	70	14	5	-	-	-	-
Median	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.0	17.5	19.9	19.9	16.6	18.5	17.6
\$35,000 or more	2 648	2 648	354	835	33	408	138	17	25	17
Less than 20 percent	2 124	2 124	269	761	33	298	129	9	25	17
20 to 24 percent	241	241	48	51	-	67	-	8	-	-
25 to 29 percent	53	53	23	-	-	29	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	202	202	-	23	-	-	9	-	-	-
Median	14.1	14.1	16.2	13.6	11.3	16.7	11.2	10.0-	10.0-	11.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.						Callaway city, Bay County			
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 25	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 326	1 910	606	719	377	895	—	2 088	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	881	1 373	159	312	152	663	—	1 679	—	—
Less than \$300	48	65	52	54	51	26	—	91	—	—
\$300 to \$399	106	71	31	125	24	54	—	127	—	—
\$400 to \$499	147	137	13	43	36	50	—	187	—	—
\$500 to \$599	184	216	24	36	25	112	—	353	—	—
\$600 to \$799	272	323	33	41	10	71	—	483	—	—
\$800 to \$999	70	349	6	9	6	73	—	311	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	54	186	—	4	—	162	—	127	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	16	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	10	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	546	718	375	372	404	873	—	637	—	—
Not mortgaged	445	537	447	407	225	232	—	409	—	—
Less than \$100	120	35	92	110	65	23	—	51	—	—
\$100 to \$199	294	274	266	264	128	109	—	268	—	—
\$200 to \$299	23	194	62	23	28	63	—	82	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	21	13	3	4	32	—	8	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	14	7	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	130	190	152	129	131	188	—	171	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	335	312	350	442	192	106	—	395	—	—
Less than 20 percent	117	113	146	189	47	47	—	82	—	—
20 to 24 percent	10	29	65	61	46	—	—	43	—	—
25 to 29 percent	60	30	20	59	47	7	—	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	13	15	18	6	—	35	—	—
35 percent or more	134	133	106	104	29	46	—	219	—	—
Not computed	14	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.8	27.3	22.2	22.0	25.1	29.3	—	38.6	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	443	493	165	167	126	156	—	530	—	—
Less than 20 percent	274	269	134	98	104	86	—	189	—	—
20 to 24 percent	45	59	6	37	6	40	—	70	—	—
25 to 29 percent	71	98	25	12	10	—	—	105	—	—
30 to 34 percent	18	36	—	—	—	10	—	79	—	—
35 percent or more	35	31	—	20	6	20	—	87	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	18.3	11.5	17.7	11.9	16.7	—	25.3	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	318	448	65	82	39	149	—	704	—	—
Less than 20 percent	248	212	38	68	34	127	—	478	—	—
20 to 24 percent	54	139	27	14	5	11	—	144	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	67	—	—	—	7	—	74	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	8	15	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	20.4	10.0	10.0	10.2	14.9	—	15.7	—	—
\$50,000 or more	230	657	26	28	20	484	—	459	—	—
Less than 20 percent	215	563	26	28	20	346	—	401	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	70	—	—	—	70	—	42	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	14	—	—	—	28	—	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.3	14.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.3	—	14.4	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	989	850	910	357	281	124	—	1 959	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	61	59	254	20	77	5	—	41	—	—
\$200 to \$299	168	39	239	111	91	17	—	343	—	—
\$300 to \$399	477	153	141	122	66	21	—	663	—	—
\$400 to \$499	112	196	188	30	28	36	—	385	—	—
\$500 to \$599	63	216	21	50	—	9	—	211	—	—
\$600 to \$749	67	106	14	5	7	16	—	158	—	—
\$750 to \$999	5	48	—	—	—	5	—	84	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	26	—	—
No cash rent	36	28	53	19	12	4	—	48	—	—
Median (dollars)	344	481	280	349	275	442	—	382	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	212	146	485	181	157	5	—	317	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	10	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	18	25	6	7	5	—	21	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	76	11	6	—	—	16	—	—
35 percent or more	183	96	311	145	120	—	—	211	—	—
Not computed	29	18	63	19	12	—	—	69	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5	—	—	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	379	161	191	125	73	52	—	665	—	—
Less than 20 percent	50	29	19	—	29	6	—	84	—	—
20 to 24 percent	107	7	56	3	13	16	—	123	—	—
25 to 29 percent	74	7	42	35	7	4	—	207	—	—
30 to 34 percent	32	49	25	32	—	17	—	75	—	—
35 percent or more	103	52	39	48	24	9	—	164	—	—
Not computed	13	17	10	7	—	—	—	12	—	—
Median	26.8	33.0	26.8	33.3	22.9	30.0	—	27.9	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	312	301	148	38	38	35	—	623	—	—
Less than 20 percent	186	98	98	22	38	8	—	307	—	—
20 to 24 percent	55	80	20	—	—	10	—	147	—	—
25 to 29 percent	56	112	6	10	—	17	—	117	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	11	—	6	—	—	—	37	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Not computed	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	18.8	23.3	17.1	18.5	15.2	24.7	—	20.1	—	—
\$35,000 or more	86	242	86	13	13	32	—	354	—	—
Less than 20 percent	63	204	86	13	13	23	—	269	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12	38	—	—	—	5	—	48	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	14.7	13.9	12.5	10.0	18.0	—	16.2	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	1,288	606	701	356	1,477
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	—	—	994	159	294	131	819
Less than \$300	—	—	—	49	52	48	51	86
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	34	31	113	19	116
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	77	13	43	20	121
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	183	24	36	25	143
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	264	33	41	10	144
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	240	6	9	6	97
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	121	—	4	—	61
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	18
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	33
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	709	375	379	383	563
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	294	447	407	225	658
Less than \$100	—	—	—	18	92	110	65	49
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	152	266	264	128	351
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	111	62	23	28	161
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	6	13	3	4	57
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	23
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	17
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	189	152	129	131	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	214	350	431	187	455
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	66	146	183	47	176
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	20	65	61	46	29
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	19	20	59	47	49
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	13	15	18	32
35 percent or more	—	—	—	102	106	99	24	169
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—
Median	—	—	—	31.4	22.2	22.1	24.8	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	382	165	160	110	425
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	188	134	98	88	283
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	53	6	30	6	41
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	80	25	12	10	39
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	37
35 percent or more	—	—	—	31	—	20	6	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	20.3	11.5	17.1	10.4	16.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	297	65	82	39	249
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	118	38	68	34	215
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	109	27	14	5	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	21.4	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.0
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	395	26	28	20	348
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	355	26	28	20	332
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	15.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	654	910	357	281	539
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	44	254	20	77	24
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	9	239	111	91	76
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	75	141	122	66	94
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	172	188	30	28	145
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	190	21	50	—	52
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	101	14	5	7	31
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	22	53	19	12	117
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	513	280	349	275	411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	80	485	181	157	80
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	10	—	12	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	18	25	6	7	48
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	14	76	11	6	58
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	30	311	145	120	66
35 percent or more	—	—	—	18	63	19	12	57
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	34.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	100	191	125	73	124
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	9	19	—	29	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	56	3	13	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	42	35	7	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	38	25	32	—	15
35 percent or more	—	—	—	28	39	48	24	22
Not computed	—	—	—	11	10	7	—	57
Median	—	—	—	32.8	26.8	33.3	22.9	31.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	244	148	38	38	208
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	86	98	22	38	72
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	60	20	—	—	71
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	87	6	10	—	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	37
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Median	—	—	—	23.0	17.1	18.5	15.2	21.0
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	230	86	13	13	104
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	192	86	13	13	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	14.7	13.9	12.5	14.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County—Con.					Remainder of Bay County			
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	270	746	981	707	184	917	413	731	412
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	94	335	574	460	153	497	278	470	264
Less than \$300	7	63	141	83	5	107	77	29	10
\$300 to \$399	18	53	87	135	3	66	36	73	30
\$400 to \$499	21	74	102	94	—	51	45	79	45
\$500 to \$599	19	40	72	69	7	80	32	82	23
\$600 to \$799	23	53	114	73	6	126	52	128	80
\$800 to \$999	6	19	36	6	15	33	36	39	59
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	25	22	—	67	14	—	40	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	8	—	—	13	20	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	503	469	442	413	1 279	520	463	566	657
Not mortgaged	176	411	407	247	31	420	135	261	148
Less than \$100	33	46	66	56	—	146	56	27	21
\$100 to \$199	114	262	243	130	8	214	72	149	119
\$200 to \$299	29	72	78	39	11	60	7	73	8
\$300 to \$399	—	16	10	13	7	—	—	12	—
\$400 to \$499	—	5	10	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	135	146	153	157	284	134	111	176	146
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	126	259	331	238	8	380	229	141	75
Less than 20 percent	63	96	161	138	—	177	87	53	37
20 to 24 percent	15	34	27	11	—	19	32	27	—
25 to 29 percent	17	44	53	8	—	39	8	7	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	20	—	—	40	25	—	—
35 percent or more	17	71	70	74	8	80	67	40	34
Not computed	—	—	—	7	—	25	10	14	4
Median	20.0	24.9	20.8	17.9	50.0+	20.1	23.5	21.9	18.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	71	250	311	219	30	280	79	237	194
Less than 20 percent	52	178	214	157	16	172	39	140	131
20 to 24 percent	19	49	30	45	—	41	23	48	7
25 to 29 percent	—	5	10	7	—	40	8	12	6
30 to 34 percent	—	4	23	—	6	15	—	9	27
35 percent or more	—	14	34	10	8	12	9	28	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.3	14.1	16.5	14.7	15.2	20.1	17.4	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38	139	158	116	17	124	73	184	57
Less than 20 percent	32	128	128	88	17	85	56	138	34
20 to 24 percent	—	11	9	28	—	39	17	20	15
25 to 29 percent	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	10.1	15.1	10.6	14.2	16.5	14.0	10.6	18.4
\$50,000 or more	35	98	181	134	129	133	32	169	86
Less than 20 percent	35	92	169	134	52	95	32	145	77
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	30	19	—	17	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	12	—	22	9	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	13	10	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	22.1	10.4	10.0	12.9	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	306	844	698	1 005	12	282	142	201	214
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	110	30	57	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	18	114	10	33	—	22	15	22	9
\$200 to \$299	67	145	54	141	—	60	72	64	31
\$300 to \$399	78	236	230	299	—	101	—	54	84
\$400 to \$499	76	155	208	281	6	40	24	11	41
\$500 to \$599	18	42	102	130	—	11	—	12	16
\$600 to \$749	25	12	21	18	—	—	—	—	13
\$750 to \$999	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	24	30	32	46	—	48	31	38	20
Median (dollars)	382	315	403	376	750	317	263	297	344
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	88	451	166	305	—	85	73	78	24
Less than 20 percent	—	34	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	55	29	19	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	27	11	18	—	—	8	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	—	—	—	8	—	10	—
35 percent or more	65	260	106	203	—	44	44	19	24
Not computed	15	63	20	45	—	33	21	39	—
Median	50.0+	45.9	50.0+	47.4	—	50.0+	50.0+	34.7	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	94	197	187	279	—	124	32	59	75
Less than 20 percent	18	37	—	15	—	—	—	12	9
20 to 24 percent	11	66	35	47	—	46	25	20	8
25 to 29 percent	23	21	45	70	—	48	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent	22	28	19	23	—	9	—	11	14
35 percent or more	20	45	68	108	—	21	—	10	25
Not computed	—	—	20	16	—	—	7	6	6
Median	28.9	24.7	30.9	30.0	—	26.7	22.5	23.6	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	93	130	223	280	6	48	37	22	82
Less than 20 percent	46	49	134	118	—	33	18	16	44
20 to 24 percent	24	70	37	107	6	—	—	6	19
25 to 29 percent	6	11	30	20	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	22	17	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed	9	—	—	—	—	15	10	—	14
Median	19.5	21.1	19.1	21.0	22.5	17.5	17.2	15.8	17.5
\$35,000 or more	31	66	122	141	6	25	—	42	33
Less than 20 percent	24	66	122	135	6	25	—	27	33
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Median	14.3	11.0	13.9	12.9	17.5	10.0	—	10.0	11.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.								
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	197	—	342	856	576	654	216	1 326	2 952
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	83	—	258	510	276	476	95	881	2 188
Less than \$300	—	—	14	49	63	62	5	48	123
\$300 to \$399	12	—	17	78	60	93	8	106	236
\$400 to \$499	16	—	61	62	42	80	19	147	292
\$500 to \$599	10	—	32	123	46	95	20	184	229
\$600 to \$799	10	—	54	111	46	139	36	272	498
\$800 to \$999	27	—	46	56	8	—	5	70	471
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	—	34	31	11	7	2	54	301
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Median (dollars)	635	—	628	536	429	503	580	546	677
Not mortgaged	114	—	84	346	300	178	121	445	764
Less than \$100	8	—	—	44	92	42	16	120	63
\$100 to \$199	61	—	60	180	160	119	80	294	395
\$200 to \$299	31	—	12	91	38	17	18	23	260
\$300 to \$399	11	—	12	31	4	—	5	8	29
\$400 to \$499	3	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	17
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	181	—	161	174	139	136	149	130	178
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	74	—	31	244	236	171	88	335	675
Less than 20 percent	38	—	7	79	122	89	38	117	248
20 to 24 percent	4	—	10	16	44	11	8	10	62
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	30	11	17	11	60	23
30 to 34 percent	3	—	—	25	21	9	7	—	75
35 percent or more	19	—	14	94	32	45	20	134	238
Not computed	2	—	—	—	6	—	4	14	29
Median	19.3	—	24.2	29.5	19.0	19.5	22.5	27.8	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	63	—	152	299	192	255	49	443	720
Less than 20 percent	41	—	66	158	128	132	25	274	342
20 to 24 percent	5	—	26	72	13	16	8	45	113
25 to 29 percent	13	—	8	20	36	71	6	71	77
30 to 34 percent	2	—	16	21	9	28	2	18	46
35 percent or more	2	—	36	28	6	8	8	35	142
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	—	80	154	115	146	45	318	742
Less than 20 percent	28	—	39	134	91	131	29	248	394
20 to 24 percent	3	—	21	14	14	15	15	54	200
25 to 29 percent	3	—	13	—	5	—	—	8	89
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	36
35 percent or more	1	—	—	6	5	—	1	8	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	—	21.9	17.0	12.9	19.6	19.6	16.8	20.8
\$50,000 or more	25	—	79	159	33	82	34	230	815
Less than 20 percent	20	—	79	142	33	68	34	215	619
20 to 24 percent	3	—	—	17	—	—	—	8	139
25 to 29 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	20.2	12.2	12.4	14.4	14.6	15.7	19.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	136	914	10.0	11.5	10.0	12.1	10.0	12.3	15.6
157	804	342	837	194	989	351	344	388	854
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3	—	7	8	42	96	4	61	33
\$200 to \$299	30	10	15	175	158	134	50	168	193
\$300 to \$399	23	124	43	285	76	342	64	477	220
\$400 to \$499	35	131	38	147	20	101	47	112	163
\$500 to \$599	30	27	5	78	5	95	13	63	83
\$600 to \$749	5	—	35	69	14	21	—	67	82
\$750 to \$999	—	7	6	8	—	—	—	5	35
\$1,000 or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	25
No cash rent	10	615	—	34	27	27	16	36	20
Median (dollars)	435	407	435	377	269	348	351	344	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	20	13	9	102	177	359	47	212	183
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	7	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	7	9	86	128	292	44	183	178
Not computed	3	6	—	8	26	14	3	29	5
Median	42.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	47	340	27	256	81	238	83	379	272
Less than 20 percent	3	10	—	19	14	7	5	50	16
20 to 24 percent	15	26	—	68	22	48	8	107	65
25 to 29 percent	12	40	19	39	16	81	13	74	74
30 to 34 percent	7	22	—	49	19	8	6	32	39
35 percent or more	10	19	8	64	—	81	35	103	68
Not computed	—	223	—	17	10	13	16	13	10
Median	27.3	27.8	28.6	29.2	24.9	28.5	35.7	26.8	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	42	374	67	308	67	215	47	312	205
Less than 20 percent	3	53	42	156	49	127	34	186	102
20 to 24 percent	9	51	6	126	5	46	12	55	35
25 to 29 percent	14	14	19	26	13	35	—	56	28
30 to 34 percent	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	40
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	7	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.7	20.6	18.4	19.9	16.6	18.5	17.6	18.8	20.1
\$35,000 or more	27	187	54	138	17	25	17	86	194
Less than 20 percent	27	57	29	129	9	25	17	63	124
20 to 24 percent	—	—	19	—	8	—	—	50	50
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	130	—	9	—	—	—	11	10
Median	13.0	13.2	19.5	11.2	10.0	10.0	11.5	16.9	14.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bay County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 26.99	Tract 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units—	622	—	18	21	711	1 873	—	1 494
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage—	379	—	18	21	510	1 377	—	821
Less than \$300	16	—	6	—	21	64	—	37
\$300 to \$399	37	—	12	5	51	77	—	104
\$400 to \$499	60	—	—	16	50	129	—	170
\$500 to \$599	33	—	—	—	105	157	—	198
\$600 to \$799	59	—	—	—	65	404	—	218
\$800 to \$999	109	—	—	—	58	258	—	44
\$1,000 to \$1,499	65	—	—	—	95	121	—	37
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	34	97	—	13
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	31	70	—	—
Median (dollars)	765	—	330	467	709	744	—	555
Not mortgaged—	243	—	—	—	201	496	—	673
Less than \$100	17	—	—	—	23	42	—	79
\$100 to \$199	122	—	—	—	101	195	—	424
\$200 to \$299	83	—	—	—	52	142	—	88
\$300 to \$399	15	—	—	—	25	69	—	45
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	—	13	—	9
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	28
Median (dollars)	191	—	—	—	182	208	—	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000—	98	—	11	5	98	349	—	511
Less than 20 percent	47	—	6	—	47	109	—	208
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	—	—	18	—	37
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	7	10	—	59
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	6	15	—	20
35 percent or more	31	—	5	5	38	189	—	175
Not computed—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	12
Median—	21.1	—	14.6	50.0+	26.4	37.6	—	25.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999—	111	—	7	16	126	405	—	534
Less than 20 percent	81	—	—	16	70	185	—	292
20 to 24 percent	6	—	7	—	40	23	—	67
25 to 29 percent	18	—	—	—	—	83	—	107
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	4	82	—	28
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	12	32	—	40
Not computed—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median—	13.5	—	22.5	17.5	17.1	23.8	—	18.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999—	151	—	—	—	132	400	—	184
Less than 20 percent	94	—	—	—	110	264	—	142
20 to 24 percent	30	—	—	—	11	73	—	36
25 to 29 percent	18	—	—	—	7	35	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	4	19	—	—
Not computed—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median—	11.2	—	—	—	15.1	17.1	—	14.0
\$50,000 or more—	262	—	—	—	355	719	—	265
Less than 20 percent	208	—	—	—	294	578	—	252
20 to 24 percent	47	—	—	—	40	62	—	8
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	6	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	15	31	—	—
Not computed—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median—	12.8	—	—	—	12.6	14.1	—	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units—	196	—	—	—	112	1 857	—	786
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100—	5	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
\$100 to \$199	15	—	—	—	5	34	—	25
\$200 to \$299	30	—	—	—	17	195	—	97
\$300 to \$399	78	—	—	—	21	568	—	202
\$400 to \$499	24	—	—	—	30	430	—	149
\$500 to \$599	26	—	—	—	9	226	—	121
\$600 to \$749	5	—	—	—	16	129	—	62
\$750 to \$999	7	—	—	—	5	93	—	51
\$1,000 or more—	—	—	—	—	5	29	—	9
No cash rent—	6	—	—	—	4	109	—	70
Median (dollars)	334	—	—	—	429	404	—	431
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000—	66	—	—	—	5	299	—	206
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
35 percent or more	66	—	—	—	—	224	—	149
Not computed—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	28
Median—	50.0+	—	—	—	27.5	50.0+	—	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999—	61	—	—	—	52	563	—	239
Less than 20 percent	20	—	—	—	6	38	—	40
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	16	118	—	22
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	4	147	—	98
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	—	17	64	—	18
35 percent or more	24	—	—	—	9	181	—	33
Not computed—	6	—	—	—	—	15	—	28
Median—	33.4	—	—	—	30.0	29.0	—	27.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999—	57	—	—	—	29	568	—	192
Less than 20 percent	12	—	—	—	8	223	—	42
20 to 24 percent	20	—	—	—	4	167	—	51
25 to 29 percent	25	—	—	—	17	90	—	36
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	18
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	31
Not computed—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	14
Median—	24.1	—	—	—	25.7	20.9	—	24.6
\$35,000 or more—	12	—	—	—	26	427	—	149
Less than 20 percent	12	—	—	—	17	360	—	140
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	48	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median—	14.3	—	—	—	18.2	15.2	—	15.2

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Paterno City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County			
		Total	Callaway city	Paterno City city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
Occupied housing units -----	43 384	43 384	4 021	11 245	4 673	1 757	650	1 413
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 006	1 006	87	71	87	70	-	21
1985 to 1988 -----	7 543	7 543	801	1 362	965	305	29	162
1980 to 1984 -----	8 095	8 095	957	1 039	1 056	328	31	226
1970 to 1979 -----	11 658	11 658	1 373	2 370	1 591	364	167	390
1960 to 1969 -----	5 901	5 901	484	1 704	587	281	205	287
1950 to 1959 -----	5 084	5 084	229	2 201	279	296	112	244
1940 to 1949 -----	2 614	2 614	73	1 627	81	80	44	50
1939 or earlier -----	1 483	1 483	17	871	27	33	62	33
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	219	219	15	41	15	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	3 320	3 320	255	1 273	280	125	58	66
2 bedrooms -----	14 890	14 890	1 162	3 698	1 343	706	204	532
3 bedrooms -----	20 217	20 217	2 243	5 003	2 551	776	336	698
4 bedrooms -----	4 186	4 186	338	1 072	447	142	52	107
5 or more bedrooms -----	552	552	8	158	37	8	-	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	43 262	43 262	4 016	11 220	4 668	1 757	650	1 404
Source of water, public system or private company -----	33 056	33 056	3 750	11 039	3 890	1 661	630	1 318
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	27 763	27 763	3 794	10 815	3 948	1 721	608	1 257
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	93	93	8	-	8	-	-	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	61	61	8	-	8	-	-	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	9 224	9 224	864	3 935	903	360	376	579
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5 228	5 228	298	340	375	163	32	170
Electricity -----	27 152	27 152	2 751	6 491	3 264	1 196	204	653
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	912	912	53	335	76	24	17	-
All other fuels -----	790	790	55	136	55	14	21	11
No fuel used -----	78	78	-	8	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	2 147	2 147	94	909	111	48	54	176
1 -----	15 556	15 556	1 295	4 720	1 423	600	264	568
2 -----	18 625	18 625	1 871	4 167	2 219	842	264	487
3 or more -----	7 056	7 056	761	1 449	920	267	68	182
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	29 475	29 475	2 443	6 850	2 967	1 068	471	825
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 174	3 174	308	586	341	149	41	58
1985 to 1988 -----	9 149	9 149	934	1 502	1 123	239	55	189
1980 to 1984 -----	5 558	5 558	428	1 135	509	145	73	156
1970 to 1979 -----	6 531	6 531	544	1 378	679	274	116	233
1969 or earlier -----	5 063	5 063	229	2 249	315	261	186	189
Renter-occupied housing units -----	13 909	13 909	1 578	4 395	1 706	689	179	588
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 801	7 801	985	2 284	1 060	411	96	340
1985 to 1988 -----	4 515	4 515	462	1 480	504	187	57	129
1980 to 1984 -----	1 035	1 035	86	387	86	47	13	85
1970 to 1979 -----	459	459	30	190	41	44	13	20
1969 or earlier -----	99	99	15	54	15	-	-	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	2 654	2 654	251	556	266	106	113	157
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 166	9 166	477	3 152	579	356	180	253
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7 533	7 533	361	2 363	449	320	173	168
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	263	263	-	77	8	-	7	14
No vehicle available -----	1 129	1 129	47	572	64	23	24	60
Complete plumbing facilities -----	43 291	43 291	4 013	11 245	4 665	1 757	650	1 404
1.00 or less persons per room -----	42 401	42 401	3 930	11 079	4 570	1 736	635	1 387
1.01 or more persons per room -----	890	890	83	166	95	21	15	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	93	93	8	-	8	-	-	9
1.00 or less persons per room -----	93	93	8	-	8	-	-	9
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989-----	36 270	36 270	34 778	38 533	35 057	31 403	25 895	25 697
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 437	22 437	25 673	20 811	26 088	25 449	15 472	18 676
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	5 341	5 341	371	1 508	395	165	155	333
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 806	2 806	169	519	181	91	89	134
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 535	2 535	202	989	214	74	66	199

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.				Callaway city, Bay County	Panama City city, Bay County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	2 639	2 754	347	479	4 021	347	479
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	98	84	—	—	87	—	—
1985 to 1988	462	653	193	9	801	193	9
1980 to 1984	523	511	46	22	957	46	22
1970 to 1979	720	858	18	50	1 373	18	50
1960 to 1969	439	397	21	84	484	21	84
1950 to 1959	168	214	39	108	229	39	108
1940 to 1949	129	21	12	146	73	12	146
1939 or earlier	100	16	18	60	17	18	60
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
1 bedroom	112	125	133	9	255	133	9
2 bedrooms	1 077	547	157	238	1 162	157	238
3 bedrooms	1 229	1 608	31	202	2 243	31	202
4 bedrooms	205	431	26	30	338	26	30
5 or more bedrooms	16	43	—	—	8	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	2 628	2 754	347	479	4 016	347	479
Source of water, public system or private company	980	2 267	333	475	3 750	333	475
Sewage disposal, public sewer	688	2 119	333	435	3 794	333	435
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	—	—	—	8	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	15	—	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	336	683	36	262	864	36	262
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	515	154	12	15	298	12	15
Electricity	1 699	1 859	292	202	2 751	292	202
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	24	29	—	—	53	—	—
All other fuels	55	24	7	—	55	7	—
No fuel used	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	152	65	20	69	94	20	69
1	855	838	237	187	1 295	237	187
2	1 240	1 244	79	162	1 871	79	162
3 or more	392	607	11	61	761	11	61
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	1 759	1 957	64	366	2 443	64	366
1989 to March 1990	187	290	—	22	308	—	22
1985 to 1988	524	654	7	42	934	7	42
1980 to 1984	289	356	10	61	428	10	61
1970 to 1979	383	482	9	55	544	9	55
1969 or earlier	376	175	38	186	229	38	186
Renter-occupied housing units	880	797	283	113	1 578	283	113
1989 to March 1990	532	441	218	50	985	218	50
1985 to 1988	285	224	52	37	462	52	37
1980 to 1984	63	79	13	14	86	13	14
1970 to 1979	—	53	—	6	30	—	6
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	6	15	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	237	77	15	36	251	15	36
Householder 65 years and over	435	517	60	205	477	60	205
Owner-occupied housing units	370	408	38	187	361	38	187
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	39	11	—	8	—	—	8
No vehicle available	49	38	6	56	47	6	56
Complete plumbing facilities	2 613	2 754	347	479	4 013	347	479
1.00 or less persons per room	2 535	2 712	347	460	3 930	347	460
1.01 or more persons per room	78	42	—	19	83	—	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	—	—	—	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	26	—	—	—	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 013	43 460	23 095	17 353	34 778	23 095	17 353
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 603	28 500	22 551	12 101	25 673	22 551	12 101
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	389	161	43	159	371	43	159
Owner-occupied housing units	241	51	7	101	169	7	101
Renter-occupied housing units	148	110	36	58	202	36	58

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County—Con.		Remainder of Bay County					
	Tract 22	Tract 24	Tract 7	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
Occupied housing units -----	1 291	1 658	739	1 757	650	1 413	2 621	3 746
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	15	—	—	70	—	21	98	96
1985 to 1988 -----	248	102	—	305	29	162	462	622
1980 to 1984 -----	104	173	—	328	31	226	523	817
1970 to 1979 -----	223	463	30	364	167	390	720	1 219
1960 to 1969 -----	222	366	102	281	205	287	439	444
1950 to 1959 -----	272	313	449	296	112	244	168	281
1940 to 1949 -----	159	183	141	80	44	50	129	96
1939 or earlier -----	48	58	17	33	62	33	82	171
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
1 bedroom -----	162	225	19	125	58	66	112	213
2 bedrooms -----	485	684	294	706	204	532	1 077	668
3 bedrooms -----	508	675	320	776	336	698	1 211	2 178
4 bedrooms -----	110	74	86	142	52	107	205	576
5 or more bedrooms -----	20	—	20	8	—	10	16	44
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 285	1 658	739	1 757	650	1 404	2 610	3 746
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 284	1 658	739	1 661	630	1 318	980	3 023
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 276	1 649	721	1 721	608	1 257	688	2 749
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	392	772	321	360	376	579	318	765
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	57	45	—	163	32	170	515	191
Electricity -----	779	747	418	1 196	204	653	1 699	2 668
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	45	63	—	24	17	—	24	85
All other fuels -----	18	31	—	14	21	11	55	37
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	119	104	—	48	54	176	152	67
1 -----	579	815	201	600	264	568	855	1 124
2 -----	445	530	484	842	264	487	1 240	1 616
3 or more -----	148	209	54	267	68	182	374	939
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	739	771	—	1 068	471	825	1 741	2 965
1989 to March 1990 -----	41	41	—	149	41	58	187	280
1985 to 1988 -----	173	180	—	239	55	189	524	1 052
1980 to 1984 -----	101	131	—	145	73	156	289	638
1970 to 1979 -----	139	198	—	274	116	233	383	641
1969 or earlier -----	285	221	—	261	186	189	358	354
Renter-occupied housing units -----	552	887	739	689	179	588	880	781
1989 to March 1990 -----	364	398	265	411	96	340	532	487
1985 to 1988 -----	154	366	438	187	57	129	285	248
1980 to 1984 -----	22	95	36	47	13	85	63	34
1970 to 1979 -----	6	28	—	44	13	20	—	12
1969 or earlier -----	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	87	98	—	106	113	157	237	94
Householder 65 years and over -----	420	292	—	356	180	253	417	607
Owner-occupied housing units -----	363	221	—	320	173	168	352	497
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	21	—	—	7	14	39	8
No vehicle available -----	52	62	—	23	24	60	49	42
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 291	1 658	739	1 757	650	1 404	2 595	3 746
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 283	1 616	734	1 736	635	1 387	2 517	3 705
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	42	5	21	15	17	78	41
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 109	30 201	—	31 403	25 895	25 697	31 183	39 260
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 176	18 820	26 157	25 449	15 472	18 676	19 603	23 634
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	228	240	20	165	155	333	389	332
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33	67	—	91	89	134	241	200
Renter-occupied housing units -----	195	173	20	74	66	199	148	132

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County			
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 655	21 655	1 909	6 173	2 245	816	399	567
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	13 892	13 892	1 500	3 532	1 752	479	212	389
Less than \$300	1 263	1 263	79	507	93	49	57	62
\$300 to \$399	1 610	1 610	118	473	135	67	53	83
\$400 to \$499	1 968	1 968	187	504	242	62	42	59
\$500 to \$599	2 262	2 262	310	568	342	123	23	76
\$600 to \$799	3 235	3 235	419	668	473	91	37	102
\$800 to \$999	1 937	1 937	279	402	325	56	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 192	1 192	108	287	142	31	-	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	234	234	-	47	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	191	191	-	74	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	593	593	631	552	633	534	389	486
Not mortgaged	7 763	7 763	409	2 641	493	337	187	178
Less than \$100	1 180	1 180	51	368	51	44	57	42
\$100 to \$199	4 453	4 453	268	1 544	328	171	97	119
\$200 to \$299	1 560	1 560	82	530	94	91	23	17
\$300 to \$399	365	365	8	113	20	31	4	-
\$400 to \$499	110	110	-	54	-	-	6	-
\$500 or more	95	95	-	32	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	161	161	171	158	170	174	136	136
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	5 783	5 783	374	1 976	399	212	145	171
Less than 20 percent	2 354	2 354	82	858	89	79	78	89
20 to 24 percent	503	503	34	214	44	7	21	11
25 to 29 percent	570	570	16	270	16	30	11	17
30 to 34 percent	344	344	35	91	35	25	6	9
35 percent or more	1 872	1 872	207	531	215	71	23	45
Not computed	140	140	-	12	-	-	6	-
Median	24.6	24.6	40.5	22.9	39.3	28.3	18.1	19.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 187	6 187	467	1 811	619	291	126	208
Less than 20 percent	3 570	3 570	183	1 201	249	158	84	132
20 to 24 percent	817	817	45	235	71	72	6	16
25 to 29 percent	757	757	98	153	106	20	36	34
30 to 34 percent	459	459	70	100	86	21	-	18
35 percent or more	584	584	71	122	107	20	-	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.5	17.5	25.3	15.2	24.3	15.5	11.8	17.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 558	4 558	655	1 054	735	154	95	125
Less than 20 percent	3 172	3 172	450	768	489	134	84	110
20 to 24 percent	871	871	131	181	152	14	6	15
25 to 29 percent	346	346	66	78	79	-	5	-
30 to 34 percent	81	81	8	21	15	-	-	-
35 percent or more	88	88	-	6	-	6	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.1	15.1	15.3	13.2	15.5	12.2	11.2	15.4
\$50,000 or more	5 127	5 127	413	1 332	492	159	33	63
Less than 20 percent	4 364	4 364	370	1 181	449	142	33	49
20 to 24 percent	456	456	34	62	34	17	-	-
25 to 29 percent	131	131	9	41	9	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	71	71	-	28	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	77	77	-	13	-	-	-	-
Not computed	28	28	-	7	-	-	-	14
Median	12.7	12.7	14.4	11.2	13.8	11.5	10.0-	10.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 883	13 883	1 578	4 389	1 706	689	179	588
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	196	196	-	133	-	-	-	14
\$100 to \$199	768	768	37	409	44	8	14	51
\$200 to \$299	2 093	2 093	265	549	272	153	77	100
\$300 to \$399	4 073	4 073	524	1 137	558	236	35	255
\$400 to \$499	2 768	2 768	296	1 117	322	126	7	58
\$500 to \$599	1 474	1 474	183	548	188	71	5	76
\$600 to \$749	830	830	137	209	172	61	14	7
\$750 to \$999	325	325	62	52	68	8	-	-
\$1,000 or more	108	108	26	6	34	-	-	-
No cash rent	1 248	1 248	48	229	48	26	27	27
Median (dollars)	379	379	388	388	392	375	271	349
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	3 102	3 102	235	1 320	235	90	82	210
Less than 20 percent	86	86	-	44	-	-	-	7
20 to 24 percent	152	152	-	134	-	-	-	7
25 to 29 percent	165	165	21	99	21	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	161	161	10	90	10	8	7	14
35 percent or more	2 125	2 125	135	828	135	74	49	161
Not computed	413	413	69	125	69	8	26	14
Median	50.0+	50.0+	49.7	50.0+	50.0+	44.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 210	4 210	547	1 078	574	210	34	170
Less than 20 percent	406	406	68	101	68	19	9	-
20 to 24 percent	877	877	102	194	102	62	8	40
25 to 29 percent	989	989	173	211	192	30	-	72
30 to 34 percent	455	455	54	172	54	26	7	-
35 percent or more	1 056	1 056	138	296	146	64	-	45
Not computed	427	427	12	104	12	9	10	13
Median	28.1	28.1	27.8	29.5	27.9	28.2	21.9	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 153	4 153	502	1 227	549	265	46	191
Less than 20 percent	1 873	1 873	255	584	289	134	28	117
20 to 24 percent	1 057	1 057	118	368	124	112	5	39
25 to 29 percent	618	618	96	168	103	19	13	35
30 to 34 percent	152	152	18	50	18	-	-	-
35 percent or more	83	83	10	33	10	-	-	-
Not computed	370	370	5	24	5	-	-	-
Median	20.1	20.1	19.8	20.2	19.6	19.9	16.9	18.1
\$35,000 or more	2 418	2 418	294	764	348	124	17	17
Less than 20 percent	1 933	1 933	209	690	238	115	9	17
20 to 24 percent	235	235	48	51	67	-	8	-
25 to 29 percent	53	53	23	-	29	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	-	14	-	-	-
35 percent or more	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	169	169	-	23	-	9	-	-
Median	14.3	14.3	16.5	13.9	17.1	11.3	10.0-	10.0-

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County—Con.				Callaway city, Bay County	Panama City city, Bay County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 253	1 851	64	330	1 909	64	330
With a mortgage	B26	1 314	26	103	1 500	26	103
Less than \$300	48	65	9	21	79	9	21
\$300 to \$399	106	71	10	44	118	10	44
\$400 to \$499	123	137	7	B	187	7	B
\$500 to \$599	171	209	—	17	310	—	17
\$600 to \$799	267	309	—	13	419	—	13
\$800 to \$999	70	317	—	—	279	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	41	186	—	—	108	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	549	701	320	366	631	320	366
Not mortgaged	427	537	38	227	409	38	227
Less than \$100	120	35	7	50	51	7	50
\$100 to \$199	284	274	16	177	268	16	177
\$200 to \$299	23	194	15	—	82	15	—
\$300 to \$399	—	21	—	—	B	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	127	190	180	124	171	180	124
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	318	305	30	222	374	30	222
Less than 20 percent	117	113	23	95	62	23	95
20 to 24 percent	10	29	—	47	34	—	47
25 to 29 percent	43	30	—	33	16	—	33
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	35	—	—
35 percent or more	134	126	7	47	207	7	47
Not computed	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.9	26.7	18.3	21.7	40.5	18.3	21.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	426	487	17	52	467	17	52
Less than 20 percent	264	269	10	52	183	10	52
20 to 24 percent	38	59	—	—	45	—	—
25 to 29 percent	71	98	7	—	98	7	—
30 to 34 percent	18	36	—	—	70	—	—
35 percent or more	35	25	—	—	71	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	18.1	19.2	13.0	25.3	19.2	13.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	300	427	9	47	655	9	47
Less than 20 percent	230	198	9	47	430	9	47
20 to 24 percent	54	132	—	—	131	—	—
25 to 29 percent	B	67	—	—	66	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	B	—	—
35 percent or more	8	15	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	20.6	10.0	10.0	15.3	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	209	632	B	9	413	8	9
Less than 20 percent	194	547	B	9	370	8	9
20 to 24 percent	8	61	—	—	34	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	14	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	14.1	10.0	15.5	14.4	10.0	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	880	787	283	113	1 578	283	113
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	61	56	B	6	37	B	6
\$200 to \$299	120	30	71	29	265	71	29
\$300 to \$399	432	135	48	49	524	48	49
\$400 to \$499	103	182	130	20	296	130	20
\$500 to \$599	56	210	12	9	183	12	9
\$600 to \$749	67	93	14	—	137	14	—
\$750 to \$999	5	48	—	—	62	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
No cash rent	36	28	—	—	48	—	—
Median (dollars)	344	482	441	355	388	441	355
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	163	120	53	53	235	53	53
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	18	—	—	21	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	16	7	10	16	7
35 percent or more	151	70	37	46	135	37	46
Not computed	12	18	—	—	69	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	343	148	107	54	547	107	54
Less than 20 percent	50	29	—	—	68	—	—
20 to 24 percent	107	—	43	—	102	43	—
25 to 29 percent	65	7	23	7	173	23	7
30 to 34 percent	12	49	18	22	54	18	22
35 percent or more	96	46	23	25	138	23	25
Not computed	13	17	—	—	12	—	—
Median	25.6	33.0	27.3	34.5	27.8	27.3	34.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	288	285	57	6	502	57	6
Less than 20 percent	170	95	40	6	255	40	6
20 to 24 percent	47	80	11	—	118	11	—
25 to 29 percent	56	99	6	—	96	6	—
30 to 34 percent	15	11	—	—	18	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	18.8	23.0	18.6	10.0	19.8	18.6	10.0
\$35,000 or more	86	234	66	—	294	66	—
Less than 20 percent	63	196	66	—	209	66	—
20 to 24 percent	12	38	—	—	48	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	14.9	13.9	—	16.5	13.9	—

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City city, Bay County—Con.		Remainder of Bay County					
	Tract 22	Tract 24	Tract 7	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	617	686	—	816	399	567	1,253	2,702
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	272	439	—	479	212	389	826	2,000
Less than \$300	55	83	—	49	57	62	48	81
\$300 to \$399	32	119	—	67	53	83	106	203
\$400 to \$499	66	89	—	62	42	59	123	272
\$500 to \$599	40	69	—	123	23	76	171	219
\$600 to \$799	42	73	—	91	37	102	267	453
\$800 to \$999	19	6	—	56	—	—	70	440
\$1,000 to \$1,499	18	—	—	31	—	7	41	294
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Median (dollars)	470	419	—	534	389	486	549	692
Not mortgaged	345	247	—	337	187	178	427	702
Less than \$100	24	56	—	44	57	42	120	63
\$100 to \$199	225	130	—	171	97	119	284	379
\$200 to \$299	65	39	—	91	23	17	23	220
\$300 to \$399	16	13	—	31	4	—	—	23
\$400 to \$499	5	9	—	—	6	—	—	17
\$500 or more	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	149	157	—	174	136	136	127	174
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	193	231	—	212	145	171	318	539
Less than 20 percent	89	138	—	79	78	89	117	207
20 to 24 percent	19	11	—	7	21	11	10	52
25 to 29 percent	44	8	—	30	11	17	43	23
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	25	6	9	—	64
35 percent or more	34	67	—	71	23	45	134	164
Not computed	—	7	—	—	6	—	14	29
Median	22.0	17.6	—	28.3	18.1	19.5	27.9	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	209	219	—	291	126	208	426	661
Less than 20 percent	150	157	—	158	84	132	264	304
20 to 24 percent	41	45	—	72	6	16	38	113
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	20	36	34	71	56
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	21	—	18	18	46
35 percent or more	14	10	—	20	—	8	35	142
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	16.5	—	15.5	11.8	17.6	16.9	21.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	117	111	—	154	95	125	300	716
Less than 20 percent	106	83	—	134	84	110	230	377
20 to 24 percent	11	28	—	14	6	15	54	191
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	89
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	8	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	12.2	11.2	15.4	15.9	19.0
\$50,000 or more	98	125	—	159	33	63	209	786
Less than 20 percent	92	125	—	142	33	49	194	590
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	17	—	—	8	139
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	11.5	10.0	10.8	13.0	15.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	552	887	733	689	179	588	880	781
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	25	39	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$100 to \$199	58	33	—	8	14	51	61	27
\$200 to \$299	85	79	10	153	77	100	120	187
\$300 to \$399	188	299	98	236	35	255	432	191
\$400 to \$499	125	243	108	126	7	58	103	157
\$500 to \$599	42	130	19	71	5	76	56	70
\$600 to \$749	12	18	—	61	14	7	67	75
\$750 to \$999	—	7	8	—	—	—	5	29
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
No cash rent	17	46	491	26	27	27	36	20
Median (dollars)	357	386	407	375	271	349	344	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	230	248	13	90	82	210	163	141
Less than 20 percent	6	20	—	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	30	19	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	8	7	14	—	—
35 percent or more	149	164	7	74	49	161	151	136
Not computed	34	45	6	8	26	14	12	5
Median	47.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	143	259	262	210	34	170	343	260
Less than 20 percent	13	15	10	19	9	—	50	16
20 to 24 percent	58	47	26	62	8	40	107	65
25 to 29 percent	12	70	29	30	—	72	65	74
30 to 34 percent	28	23	14	26	7	—	12	27
35 percent or more	32	88	11	64	—	45	96	68
Not computed	—	16	172	9	10	13	13	10
Median	25.2	29.2	26.6	28.2	21.9	27.7	25.6	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	113	262	311	265	46	191	288	199
Less than 20 percent	32	118	38	134	28	117	170	102
20 to 24 percent	70	89	43	112	5	39	47	35
25 to 29 percent	11	20	14	19	13	35	56	28
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	—	—	—	15	34
35 percent or more	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	216	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	20.7	21.1	19.9	16.9	18.1	18.8	19.7
\$35,000 or more	66	118	147	124	17	17	86	181
Less than 20 percent	66	112	50	115	9	17	63	117
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	—	8	—	12	44
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	97	9	—	—	11	10
Median	11.0	13.6	13.6	11.3	10.0	10.0	16.9	14.4

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pomona City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County					
		Total	Calloway city	Pomona City city	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17
Occupied housing units	4 543	4 543	443	2 559	474	336	321	174	1 222	657
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	70	70	—	49	—	—	—	6	—	22
1985 to 1988	606	606	138	236	138	13	60	23	105	82
1980 to 1984	638	638	147	188	170	51	56	73	82	30
1970 to 1979	895	895	89	443	89	71	142	14	102	97
1960 to 1969	683	683	31	477	39	71	11	—	203	115
1950 to 1959	821	821	38	506	38	66	33	20	269	186
1940 to 1949	493	493	—	408	—	8	10	31	337	42
1939 or earlier	337	337	—	252	—	56	9	7	124	83
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	42	42	—	35	—	—	—	—	29	—
1 bedroom	506	506	56	339	56	14	34	6	124	54
2 bedrooms	1 777	1 777	202	950	233	113	156	83	427	201
3 bedrooms	1 821	1 821	172	1 022	172	143	131	63	530	335
4 bedrooms	335	335	7	157	7	66	—	22	62	67
5 or more bedrooms	62	62	6	56	6	—	—	—	50	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	4 514	4 514	443	2 530	474	336	321	174	1 193	657
Source of water, public system or private company	4 471	4 471	443	2 524	474	336	321	143	1 207	651
Sewage disposal, public sewer	4 294	4 294	443	2 479	474	324	302	109	1 183	631
Locating complete plumbing facilities	28	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	14	—
Owner-occupied housing units	15	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 828	1 828	79	1 283	79	225	91	6	615	287
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	478	478	—	296	8	44	7	—	206	54
Electricity	2 064	2 064	348	879	371	59	213	162	333	275
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	99	99	—	73	—	—	—	—	54	34
All other fuels	56	56	8	28	8	8	—	6	14	7
No fuel used	18	18	8	—	8	—	10	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	1 022	1 022	31	791	31	71	63	17	395	132
1	1 947	1 947	170	1 048	170	181	194	79	556	269
2	1 171	1 171	199	501	230	61	34	36	174	205
3 or more	403	403	43	199	43	23	30	42	97	51
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 070	2 070	143	1 260	154	188	86	82	625	430
1989 to March 1990	157	157	43	80	43	14	9	6	15	25
1985 to 1988	369	369	67	115	67	36	46	34	29	44
1980 to 1984	306	306	33	185	44	39	10	7	100	61
1970 to 1979	437	437	—	261	—	25	21	25	129	93
1969 or earlier	801	801	—	619	—	74	—	10	352	207
Renter-occupied housing units	2 473	2 473	300	1 299	320	148	235	92	597	227
1989 to March 1990	1 298	1 298	171	610	191	77	140	63	199	94
1985 to 1988	810	810	118	399	118	31	85	19	190	110
1980 to 1984	154	154	—	103	—	27	10	10	73	5
1970 to 1979	132	132	11	108	11	13	—	—	75	11
1969 or earlier	79	79	—	79	—	—	—	—	60	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	864	864	50	615	58	94	47	21	307	115
Householder 65 years and over	1 039	1 039	—	800	—	105	—	20	476	215
Owner-occupied housing units	766	766	—	572	—	72	—	20	325	204
Locking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	14	—
No telephone in unit	161	161	—	132	—	29	—	—	85	40
No vehicle available	337	337	—	300	—	14	—	—	157	80
Complete plumbing facilities	4 515	4 515	443	2 531	474	336	321	174	1 208	657
1.00 or less persons per room	4 204	4 204	422	2 370	453	289	270	168	1 161	617
1.01 or more persons per room	311	311	21	161	21	47	51	6	47	40
Locking complete plumbing facilities	28	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	14	—
1.00 or less persons per room	28	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	14	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 304	23 304	35 472	21 337	34 883	19 282	31 540	39 324	19 628	20 250
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 295	14 295	20 708	11 433	20 986	10 897	11 627	10 382	10 700	12 004
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 688	1 688	74	1 186	74	149	142	49	560	265
Owner-occupied housing units	443	443	—	364	—	47	—	—	180	115
Renter-occupied housing units	1 245	1 245	74	822	74	102	142	49	380	150

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Callaway city, Bay County	Panama City city, Bay County			Remainder of Bay County				
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 7	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
Occupied housing units -----	443	1 222	624	415	135	336	321	174	272
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	22	7	—	—	—	6	—
1985 to 1988 -----	138	105	82	37	—	13	60	23	30
1980 to 1984 -----	147	82	30	10	—	51	56	73	51
1970 to 1979 -----	89	102	91	143	—	71	142	14	105
1960 to 1969 -----	31	203	110	123	12	71	11	—	45
1950 to 1959 -----	38	269	164	59	103	66	33	20	12
1940 to 1949 -----	—	337	42	29	20	8	10	31	16
1939 or earlier -----	—	124	83	7	—	56	9	7	13
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	—	29	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	56	124	49	81	—	14	34	6	9
2 bedrooms -----	202	427	195	196	69	113	156	83	41
3 bedrooms -----	172	530	335	95	46	143	131	63	189
4 bedrooms -----	7	62	45	37	20	66	—	22	33
5 or more bedrooms -----	6	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	443	1 193	624	415	135	336	321	174	272
Source of water, public system or private company -----	443	1 207	624	401	135	336	321	143	272
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	443	1 183	619	385	135	324	302	109	256
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	79	615	280	238	20	225	91	6	55
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	206	48	42	4	44	7	—	95
Electricity -----	348	333	270	128	111	59	213	162	111
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	54	19	—	—	—	—	—	11
All other fuels -----	8	14	7	7	—	8	—	6	—
No fuel used -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	31	395	132	193	—	71	63	17	30
1 -----	170	556	251	138	26	181	194	79	78
2 -----	199	174	190	63	101	61	34	36	109
3 or more -----	43	97	51	21	8	23	30	42	55
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.0	1.3	.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	143	625	397	155	—	188	86	82	212
1989 to March 1990 -----	43	15	25	6	—	14	9	6	—
1985 to 1988 -----	67	29	44	19	—	36	46	34	47
1980 to 1984 -----	33	100	56	19	—	39	10	7	12
1970 to 1979 -----	—	129	87	29	—	25	21	25	86
1969 or earlier -----	—	352	185	82	—	74	—	10	67
Renter-occupied housing units -----	300	597	227	260	135	148	235	92	60
1989 to March 1990 -----	171	199	94	146	40	77	140	63	42
1985 to 1988 -----	118	190	110	70	91	31	85	19	18
1980 to 1984 -----	—	73	5	25	4	27	10	10	—
1970 to 1979 -----	11	75	11	7	—	13	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	60	7	12	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	50	307	115	128	4	94	47	21	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	—	476	187	108	—	105	—	20	86
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	325	176	50	—	72	—	20	74
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	85	40	7	—	29	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	157	80	55	—	14	—	—	23
Complete plumbing facilities -----	443	1 208	624	408	135	336	321	174	272
1.00 or less persons per room -----	422	1 161	584	366	128	289	270	168	272
1.01 or more persons per room -----	21	47	40	42	7	47	51	6	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	14 ^{1/2}	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	35 472	19 628	21 030	18 060	—	19 282	31 540	39 324	22 388
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 708	10 700	12 004	7 828	25 282	10 897	11 627	10 382	9 898
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	74	560	260	253	8	149	142	49	48
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	180	110	53	—	47	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units -----	74	380	150	200	8	102	142	49	35

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponoma City, FL MSA	Boy County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boy County					
		Total	Calloway city	Ponoma City city	Troct 8	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 13	Troct 16	Troct 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 771	1 771	122	1 089	122	166	67	55	542	384
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	911	911	122	427	122	53	67	37	133	204
Less than \$300-----	124	124	—	78	—	6	—	—	43	33
\$300 to \$399-----	176	176	—	124	—	7	—	—	21	76
\$400 to \$499-----	111	111	—	56	—	—	11	24	6	35
\$500 to \$599-----	146	146	31	50	31	23	19	13	24	19
\$600 to \$799-----	245	245	52	86	52	9	37	—	33	28
\$800 to \$999-----	84	84	32	15	32	8	—	—	6	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	11	11	7	4	7	—	—	—	—	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	541	541	700	417	700	570	617	484	421	383
Not mortgaged-----	860	860	—	662	—	113	—	18	409	180
Less than \$100-----	202	202	—	167	—	35	—	—	85	60
\$100 to \$199-----	474	474	—	374	—	63	—	10	250	87
\$200 to \$299-----	139	139	—	84	—	15	—	—	47	23
\$300 to \$399-----	24	24	—	16	—	—	—	8	13	3
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	21	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	14	7
Median (dollars)-----	154	154	—	149	—	145	—	195	150	153
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	875	875	—	597	—	91	—	17	320	215
Less than 20 percent-----	309	309	—	218	—	44	—	—	123	94
20 to 24 percent-----	133	133	—	89	—	23	—	—	65	9
25 to 29 percent-----	63	63	—	46	—	—	—	17	20	26
30 to 34 percent-----	68	68	—	42	—	15	—	—	13	15
35 percent or more-----	288	288	—	188	—	9	—	—	99	57
Not computed-----	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Median-----	24.6	24.6	—	24.1	—	20.3	—	27.5	22.8	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	546	546	63	306	63	60	37	17	148	115
Less than 20 percent-----	297	297	6	207	6	44	—	10	124	46
20 to 24 percent-----	92	92	25	44	25	7	—	7	6	37
25 to 29 percent-----	88	88	7	35	7	—	27	—	18	12
30 to 34 percent-----	33	33	9	—	9	9	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	36	36	16	20	16	—	—	—	—	20
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.7	17.7	25.4	13.7	25.4	13.3	28.4	10.0	10.6	21.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	222	222	37	134	37	15	11	13	56	35
Less than 20 percent-----	151	151	16	93	16	7	11	13	29	21
20 to 24 percent-----	63	63	13	41	13	8	—	—	27	14
25 to 29 percent-----	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.6	16.6	21.0	14.7	21.0	20.3	12.5	12.5	19.0	12.8
\$50,000 or more-----	128	128	22	52	22	—	19	8	18	19
Less than 20 percent-----	113	113	7	52	7	—	19	8	18	19
20 to 24 percent-----	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.3	10.3	22.5	10.0	22.5	14.7	10.0	82	12.9	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	2 463	2 463	300	1 299	320	148	235	307	597	227
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	95	95	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	392	392	4	316	4	28	38	—	223	14
\$200 to \$299-----	616	616	78	367	86	66	34	38	168	76
\$300 to \$399-----	587	587	96	205	96	41	87	35	86	62
\$400 to \$499-----	355	355	63	128	75	13	43	9	58	10
\$500 to \$599-----	143	143	28	57	28	—	19	—	9	41
\$600 to \$749-----	60	60	21	12	21	—	14	—	—	5
\$750 to \$999-----	10	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	205	205	—	119	—	—	—	—	53	19
Median (dollars)-----	304	304	359	239	360	276	346	307	221	377
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	1 208	1 208	82	793	82	86	142	39	409	117
Less than 20 percent-----	54	54	—	38	—	16	—	—	10	—
20 to 24 percent-----	43	43	—	25	—	—	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	71	71	—	71	—	—	—	—	25	6
30 to 34 percent-----	84	84	6	78	6	—	—	—	60	4
35 percent or more-----	824	824	76	466	76	70	124	22	251	88
Not computed-----	132	132	—	115	—	—	17	—	63	19
Median-----	49.8	49.8	50.0+	45.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	617	617	83	283	83	41	61	19	84	71
Less than 20 percent-----	74	74	16	53	16	5	—	—	19	—
20 to 24 percent-----	81	81	10	53	10	8	8	—	13	3
25 to 29 percent-----	155	155	34	56	34	16	9	9	19	28
30 to 34 percent-----	112	112	11	30	11	12	8	10	7	10
35 percent or more-----	135	135	12	74	12	—	36	—	16	23
Not computed-----	60	60	—	17	—	—	—	—	10	7
Median-----	29.0	29.0	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.3	36.6	30.2	26.3	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	457	457	87	152	107	21	24	24	84	26
Less than 20 percent-----	224	224	30	81	38	21	10	16	51	10
20 to 24 percent-----	79	79	29	9	29	—	7	8	9	—
25 to 29 percent-----	38	38	9	10	21	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent-----	31	31	19	6	19	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more-----	12	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed-----	73	73	—	46	—	—	—	—	24	—
Median-----	18.7	18.7	22.3	16.7	22.7	16.5	21.4	18.0	15.4	26.5
\$35,000 or more-----	181	181	48	71	48	—	8	—	20	13
Less than 20 percent-----	165	165	48	71	48	—	8	—	20	13
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.0	12.0	13.5	11.5	13.5	—	12.5	—	13.8	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Caloway city, Bay County		Ponoma City city, Bay County		Remainder of Bay County				
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 7	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	122	542	366	122	—	166	67	55	212
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	122	133	186	56	—	53	67	37	156
Less than \$300	—	43	27	8	—	6	—	—	34
\$300 to \$399	—	21	64	21	—	7	—	—	33
\$400 to \$499	—	6	35	8	—	—	11	24	20
\$500 to \$599	31	24	19	—	—	23	19	13	10
\$600 to \$799	52	33	28	11	—	9	37	—	36
\$800 to \$999	32	6	9	—	—	8	—	—	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	700	421	405	397	—	570	617	484	459
Not mortgaged	—	409	180	66	—	113	—	18	56
Less than \$100	—	85	60	22	—	35	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	250	87	37	—	63	—	10	16
\$200 to \$299	—	47	23	7	—	15	—	—	40
\$300 to \$399	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	150	153	124	—	145	—	195	222
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	320	204	59	—	91	—	17	136
Less than 20 percent	—	123	88	7	—	44	—	—	41
20 to 24 percent	—	65	9	15	—	23	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	20	26	—	—	—	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	15	7	—	15	—	—	11
35 percent or more	—	99	52	30	—	9	—	—	74
Not computed	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.8	23.9	35.4	—	20.3	—	27.5	37.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	63	148	108	41	—	60	37	17	43
Less than 20 percent	6	124	46	28	—	44	—	10	30
20 to 24 percent	25	6	30	8	—	7	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	7	18	12	5	—	—	27	—	13
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—
35 percent or more	16	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37	56	35	22	—	15	11	13	11
Less than 20 percent	16	29	21	22	—	7	11	13	11
20 to 24 percent	13	27	14	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.4	10.6	21.3	14.5	—	13.3	28.4	10.0	15.3
\$50,000 to \$49,999	37	56	35	22	—	15	11	13	11
Less than 20 percent	16	29	21	22	—	7	11	13	11
20 to 24 percent	13	27	14	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	19.0	12.8	11.9	—	20.3	12.5	12.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more	22	18	19	—	—	—	19	8	22
Less than 20 percent	7	18	19	—	—	—	19	8	22
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	12.9	10.0	—	—	—	14.7	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	300	597	227	260	135	148	235	82	60
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4	223	14	56	—	28	38	—	6
\$200 to \$299	78	168	76	43	—	66	34	38	6
\$300 to \$399	96	86	62	41	26	41	87	35	29
\$400 to \$499	63	58	10	30	23	13	43	9	6
\$500 to \$599	28	9	41	—	8	—	19	—	13
\$600 to \$749	21	—	5	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$750 to \$999	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	53	19	13	78	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	359	221	377	160	408	276	346	307	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	82	409	117	195	—	86	142	39	42
Less than 20 percent	—	10	—	28	—	16	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	25	—	—	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	25	6	22	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	60	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	76	251	88	93	—	70	124	22	42
Not computed	—	63	19	21	—	—	—	17	—
Median	50.0+	45.8	37.0	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	83	84	71	48	62	41	61	19	12
Less than 20 percent	16	19	—	18	—	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	10	13	3	8	—	8	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	34	19	28	9	11	16	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent	11	7	10	—	8	12	8	10	12
35 percent or more	12	16	23	13	8	—	36	—	—
Not computed	—	10	7	—	35	—	—	—	—
Median	27.3	26.3	30.5	23.8	31.6	27.3	36.6	30.2	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	87	84	26	17	50	21	24	24	6
Less than 20 percent	30	51	10	17	15	21	10	16	—
20 to 24 percent	29	9	—	—	8	—	7	8	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	24	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Median	22.3	15.4	26.5	15.7	17.8	16.5	21.4	18.0	32.5
\$35,000 or more	48	20	13	—	23	—	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent	48	20	13	—	7	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	13.8	12.5	—	12.5	—	12.5	—	—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County
Occupied housing units -----	398	398
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	9
1985 to 1988 -----	96	96
1980 to 1984 -----	76	76
1970 to 1979 -----	136	136
1960 to 1969 -----	52	52
1950 to 1959 -----	22	22
1940 to 1949 -----	7	7
1939 or earlier -----	-	-
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	9	9
1 bedroom -----	48	48
2 bedrooms -----	122	122
3 bedrooms -----	176	176
4 bedrooms -----	43	43
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	379	379
Source of water, public system or private company -----	316	316
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	279	279
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	108	108
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	52	52
Electricity -----	224	224
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	7	7
All other fuels -----	-	-
No fuel used -----	7	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	32	32
1 -----	169	169
2 -----	110	110
3 or more -----	87	87
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	231	231
1989 to March 1990 -----	39	39
1985 to 1988 -----	111	111
1980 to 1984 -----	51	51
1970 to 1979 -----	25	25
1969 or earlier -----	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	167	167
1989 to March 1990 -----	107	107
1985 to 1988 -----	46	46
1980 to 1984 -----	14	14
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	85	85
Householder 65 years and over -----	18	18
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	398	398
1.00 or less persons per room -----	382	382
1.01 or more persons per room -----	16	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 750	28 750
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	13 718	13 718
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	110	110
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32	32
Renter-occupied housing units -----	78	78

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	94	94
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	88	88
Less than \$300	17	17
\$300 to \$399	5	5
\$400 to \$499	12	12
\$500 to \$599	34	34
\$600 to \$799	8	8
\$800 to \$999	12	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	629	629
Not mortgaged	6	6
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—
\$300 to \$399	6	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	375	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	21	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	21	21
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	—	—
Median	29.4	29.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	43
Less than 20 percent	38	38
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5
Not computed	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3
\$50,000 or more	16	16
Less than 20 percent	16	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	167	167
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	8	8
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	47	47
\$300 to \$399	35	35
\$400 to \$499	41	41
\$500 to \$599	7	7
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	29	29
Median (dollars)	313	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	68	68
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	45	45
Not computed	23	23
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	49	49
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	28
35 percent or more	21	21
Not computed	—	—
Median	34.4	34.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	40	40
Less than 20 percent	9	9
20 to 24 percent	18	18
25 to 29 percent	9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	4	4
Median	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	10	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	10	10
Median	—	—

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city		
Occupied housing units -----	430	430	75	110	81	75
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	80	80	14	23	14	14
1980 to 1984 -----	167	167	49	36	49	49
1970 to 1979 -----	79	79	12	6	18	12
1960 to 1969 -----	27	27	—	6	—	—
1950 to 1955 -----	66	66	—	28	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	11	11	—	11	—	—
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	85	85	26	19	26	26
2 bedrooms -----	167	167	12	50	12	12
3 bedrooms -----	130	130	25	31	31	25
4 bedrooms -----	32	32	12	—	12	12
5 or more bedrooms -----	16	16	—	10	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	430	430	75	110	81	75
Source of water, public system or private company -----	338	338	75	110	75	75
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	302	302	62	110	62	62
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	80	80	13	34	13	13
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	17	17	—	11	—	—
Electricity -----	324	324	62	65	68	62
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	9	9	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	28	28	—	14	—	—
1 -----	165	165	38	20	44	38
2 -----	136	136	13	52	13	13
3 or more -----	101	101	24	24	24	24
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	229	229	24	50	30	24
1989 to March 1990 -----	6	6	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	127	127	12	44	18	12
1980 to 1984 -----	72	72	12	6	12	12
1970 to 1979 -----	20	20	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	4	4	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	201	201	51	60	51	51
1989 to March 1990 -----	121	121	51	27	51	51
1985 to 1988 -----	67	67	—	33	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	13	13	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	7	7	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	37	37	—	13	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	24	24	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	430	430	75	110	81	75
1.00 or less persons per room -----	344	344	49	90	55	49
1.01 or more persons per room -----	86	86	26	20	26	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	62 139	62 139	73 367	88 281	61 870	73 367
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 498	25 498	28 534	14 134	28 534	28 534
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	107	107	12	34	12	12
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32	32	12	—	12	12
Renter-occupied housing units -----	75	75	—	34	—	—

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Bay County	Collaway city, Bay County
		Total	Calloway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	181	181	24	28	30	24
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	177	177	24	28	30	24
Less than \$300	20	20	12	—	12	12
\$300 to \$399	25	25	—	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499	32	32	—	—	6	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	11	11	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	41	41	—	23	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	48	48	12	—	12	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	802	802	650	867	475	650
Not mortgaged	4	4	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4	4	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	125	125	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	49	49	12	5	18	12
Less than 20 percent	4	4	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	38	38	12	—	18	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	38.8	38.8	37.5	22.5	37.5	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	60	60	—	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent	22	22	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	22	22	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5	—	37.5	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	12	—	7	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	24.3	24.3	—	22.5	—	—
Less than 20 percent	60	60	12	10	12	12
20 to 24 percent	42	42	12	10	12	12
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.3	24.3	—	22.5	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0- 201	10.0- 201	10.0- 51	10.0- 60	10.0- 51	10.0- 51
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	7	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	30	30	—	23	—	—
\$200 to \$299	19	19	—	6	—	—
\$300 to \$399	64	64	13	18	13	13
\$400 to \$499	26	26	26	—	26	26
\$500 to \$599	6	6	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	20	20	—	13	—	—
\$750 to \$995	18	18	12	—	12	12
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	11	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	344	344	422	304	422	422
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	62	62	—	34	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	62	62	—	34	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—
Less than 20 percent	49	49	14	—	14	14
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	14	14	14	—	14	14
Median	11	11	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	26.9	26.9	45.0	—	45.0	45.0
Less than 20 percent	58	58	25	26	25	25
20 to 24 percent	33	33	13	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	25	25	12	13	12	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	14.4	14.8	20.0	14.8	14.8
\$35,000 or more	32	32	12	—	12	12
Less than 20 percent	26	26	12	—	12	12
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.8	17.5	—	17.5	17.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city		
Occupied housing units -----	622	622	87	105	100	87
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	16	16	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	87	87	19	14	19	19
1980 to 1984 -----	107	107	20	13	33	20
1970 to 1979 -----	174	174	32	30	32	32
1960 to 1969 -----	86	86	9	18	9	9
1950 to 1959 -----	111	111	7	17	7	7
1940 to 1949 -----	31	31	—	13	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	10	10	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	65	65	—	17	—	—
2 bedrooms -----	210	210	30	20	30	30
3 bedrooms -----	284	284	57	40	70	57
4 bedrooms -----	52	52	—	28	—	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	11	11	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	622	622	87	105	100	87
Source of water, public system or private company -----	517	517	87	105	100	87
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	456	456	79	105	92	79
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	8	8	—	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	8	8	—	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	127	127	31	21	44	31
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	63	63	—	—	—	—
Electricity -----	404	404	56	84	56	56
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	19	19	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	9	9	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	20	20	—	—	—	—
1 -----	295	295	40	49	40	40
2 -----	192	192	31	46	44	31
3 or more -----	115	115	16	10	16	16
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	287	287	50	21	63	50
1989 to March 1990 -----	33	33	9	6	9	9
1985 to 1988 -----	110	110	8	10	21	8
1980 to 1984 -----	48	48	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	76	76	33	—	33	33
1969 or earlier -----	20	20	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	335	335	37	84	37	37
1989 to March 1990 -----	156	156	22	43	22	22
1985 to 1988 -----	141	141	15	33	15	15
1980 to 1984 -----	38	38	—	8	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	104	104	7	43	7	7
Householder 65 years and over -----	67	67	—	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	67	67	—	5	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	12	12	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	614	614	79	105	92	79
1.00 or less persons per room -----	599	599	79	99	92	79
1.01 or more persons per room -----	15	15	—	6	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	8	8	—	8	8
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	8	8	—	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29,906	29,906	26,042	32,643	25,208	26,042
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20,186	20,186	20,075	17,959	20,075	20,075
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	97	97	9	56	9	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	24	24	9	5	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	73	73	—	51	—	—

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bay County	Calloway city, Bay County
		Total	Calloway city	Panama City city		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	198	198	50	21	50	50
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	141	141	41	16	41	41
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	16	16	16	—	16	16
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	17	17	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	72	72	25	10	25	25
\$800 to \$999	36	36	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	723	723	613	790	613	613
Net mortgaged	57	57	9	5	9	9
Less than \$100	5	5	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	44	44	9	—	9	9
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	8	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	141	141	125	100	125	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	72	72	27	5	27	27
Less than 20 percent	15	15	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	17	17	9	—	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9	—	9	9
35 percent or more	31	31	9	5	9	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.2	32.2	32.5	27.5	32.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	56	56	7	10	7	7
Less than 20 percent	27	27	7	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.5	25.5	17.5	27.5	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	14	8	—	8	8
Less than 20 percent	6	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	—	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.6	20.6	22.5	—	22.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	56	56	8	6	8	8
Less than 20 percent	47	47	8	6	8	8
20 to 24 percent	9	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	16.5	12.5	17.5	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	335	335	37	84	37	37
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	23	23	—	23	—	—
\$300 to \$399	117	117	37	8	37	37
\$400 to \$499	73	73	—	33	—	—
\$500 to \$599	12	12	—	6	—	—
\$600 to \$749	14	14	—	14	—	—
\$750 to \$999	11	11	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	85	85	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	382	382	342	479	342	342
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	74	74	—	25	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	66	66	—	25	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8	8	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	49.2	49.2	—	47.4	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	136	136	30	32	30	30
Less than 20 percent	6	6	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	25	11	—	11	11
25 to 29 percent	11	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	19	11	—	11	11
35 percent or more	46	46	8	26	8	8
Not computed	29	29	—	—	—	—
Median	33.0	33.0	31.8	43.8	31.8	31.8
\$35,000 or more	79	79	—	13	—	—
Less than 20 percent	30	30	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	14	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1	1	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	34	34	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	18.8	—	19.6	—	—
\$45,000 or more	46	46	7	14	7	7
Less than 20 percent	21	21	7	14	7	7
20 to 24 percent	11	11	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	14	14	—	—	—	—
Median	18.2	18.2	12.5	17.5	12.5	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bay County	Callaway city, Bay County
		Total	Callaway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	42 969	42 969	3 965	11 194	4 617	3 965
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	995	995	87	71	87	87
1985 to 1988 -----	7 467	7 467	793	1 348	957	793
1980 to 1984 -----	8 024	8 024	948	1 026	1 047	948
1970 to 1979 -----	11 550	11 550	1 350	2 360	1 568	1 350
1960 to 1969 -----	5 851	5 851	475	1 698	578	475
1950 to 1959 -----	5 008	5 008	222	2 201	272	222
1940 to 1949 -----	2 593	2 593	73	1 619	81	73
1939 or earlier -----	1 481	1 481	17	871	27	17
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	219	219	15	41	15	15
1 bedroom -----	3 300	3 300	255	1 273	280	255
2 bedrooms -----	14 757	14 757	1 154	3 683	1 335	1 154
3 bedrooms -----	20 008	20 008	2 195	4 989	2 503	2 195
4 bedrooms -----	4 144	4 144	338	1 050	447	338
5 or more bedrooms -----	541	541	8	158	37	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	42 847	42 847	3 960	11 169	4 612	3 960
Source of water, public system or private company -----	32 737	32 737	3 694	10 988	3 834	3 694
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	27 473	27 473	3 746	10 764	3 900	3 746
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	85	85	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53	53	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	32	32	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	9 147	9 147	833	3 925	872	833
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5 165	5 165	298	340	375	298
Electricity -----	26 896	26 896	2 726	6 450	3 239	2 726
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	893	893	53	335	76	53
All other fuels -----	790	790	55	136	55	55
No fuel used -----	78	78	-	8	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	2 127	2 127	94	909	111	94
1 -----	15 397	15 397	1 277	4 713	1 405	1 277
2 -----	18 498	18 498	1 849	4 133	2 197	1 849
3 or more -----	6 947	6 947	745	1 439	904	745
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	29 260	29 260	2 402	6 834	2 926	2 402
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 141	3 141	299	580	332	299
1985 to 1988 -----	9 058	9 058	926	1 492	1 115	926
1980 to 1984 -----	5 531	5 531	428	1 135	509	428
1970 to 1979 -----	6 482	6 482	520	1 378	655	520
1969 or earlier -----	5 048	5 048	229	2 249	315	229
Renter-occupied housing units -----	13 709	13 709	1 563	4 360	1 691	1 563
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 735	7 735	985	2 264	1 060	985
1985 to 1988 -----	4 419	4 419	447	1 473	489	447
1980 to 1984 -----	997	997	86	379	86	86
1970 to 1979 -----	459	459	30	190	41	30
1969 or earlier -----	99	99	15	54	15	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	2 609	2 609	244	556	259	244
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 113	9 113	477	3 152	579	477
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7 480	7 480	361	2 363	449	361
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	13	13	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	263	263	-	77	8	-
No vehicle available -----	1 117	1 117	47	572	64	47
Complete plumbing facilities -----	42 884	42 884	3 965	11 194	4 617	3 965
1.00 or less persons per room -----	41 994	41 994	3 882	11 028	4 522	3 882
1.01 or more persons per room -----	890	890	83	166	95	83
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	85	85	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	85	85	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 304	36 304	34 896	38 525	35 159	34 896
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 410	22 410	25 683	20 758	26 082	25 683
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 307	5 307	362	1 500	386	362
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 787	2 787	160	519	172	160
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 520	2 520	202	981	214	202

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Panama City, FL MSA	Bay County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Bay County	Calloway city, Bay County
		Total	Calloway city	Panama City city	Tract 8	Tract 8 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 496	21 496	1 868	6 157	2 204	1 868
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage						
Less than \$300	13 777	13 777	1 468	3 516	1 720	1 468
\$300 to \$399	1 263	1 263	79	507	93	79
\$400 to \$499	1 603	1 603	111	473	128	111
\$500 to \$599	1 968	1 968	187	504	242	187
\$600 to \$799	2 245	2 245	310	568	342	310
\$800 to \$999	3 171	3 171	394	658	448	394
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 910	1 910	279	396	325	279
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1 192	1 192	108	289	142	108
\$2,000 or more	234	234	—	47	—	—
Median (dollars)	191	191	—	74	—	633
Not mortgaged	591	591	633	550	634	400
Less than \$100	7 719	7 719	400	2 641	484	400
\$100 to \$199	1 180	1 180	51	368	51	51
\$200 to \$299	4 409	4 409	259	1 544	319	259
\$300 to \$399	1 560	1 560	82	530	94	82
\$400 to \$499	365	365	8	113	20	8
\$500 or more	110	110	—	54	—	—
Median (dollars)	95	95	—	32	—	—
161	161	172	158	171	171	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	5 733	5 733	356	1 976	381	356
Less than 20 percent	2 339	2 339	82	858	89	82
20 to 24 percent	503	503	34	214	44	34
25 to 29 percent	570	570	16	270	16	16
30 to 34 percent	335	335	26	91	26	26
35 percent or more	1 846	1 846	198	531	206	198
Not computed	140	140	—	12	—	—
Median	24.5	24.5	42.9	22.9	41.7	42.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 139	6 139	460	1 801	612	460
Less than 20 percent	3 543	3 543	176	1 201	242	176
20 to 24 percent	817	817	45	235	71	45
25 to 29 percent	747	747	98	143	106	98
30 to 34 percent	448	448	70	100	86	70
35 percent or more	584	584	71	122	107	71
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	25.5	15.1	24.5	25.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 544	4 544	647	1 054	727	647
Less than 20 percent	3 166	3 166	450	768	489	450
20 to 24 percent	863	863	123	181	144	123
25 to 29 percent	346	346	66	78	79	66
30 to 34 percent	81	81	8	21	15	8
35 percent or more	88	88	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	15.1	15.1	13.2	15.4	15.1
\$50,000 or more	5 080	5 080	405	1 326	484	405
Less than 20 percent	4 317	4 317	362	1 175	441	362
20 to 24 percent	456	456	34	62	34	34
25 to 29 percent	131	131	9	41	9	9
30 to 34 percent	71	71	—	28	—	—
35 percent or more	77	77	—	13	—	—
Not computed	28	28	—	7	—	—
Median	12.7	12.7	14.5	11.2	13.9	14.5
13 683	13 683	1 563	4 354	1 691	1 563	1 563
Specified renter-occupied housing units						
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	196	196	—	133	—	—
\$100 to \$199	768	768	37	409	44	37
\$200 to \$299	2 093	2 093	265	549	272	265
\$300 to \$399	4 000	4 000	509	1 129	543	509
\$400 to \$499	2 728	2 728	296	1 110	322	296
\$500 to \$599	1 468	1 468	183	542	188	183
\$600 to \$749	816	816	137	195	172	137
\$750 to \$999	314	314	62	52	68	62
\$1,000 or more	108	108	26	6	34	26
No cash rent	1 192	1 192	48	229	48	48
Median (dollars)	379	379	388	387	393	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	3 068	3 068	235	1 312	235	235
Less than 20 percent	86	86	—	44	—	—
20 to 24 percent	152	152	—	134	—	—
25 to 29 percent	165	165	21	99	21	21
30 to 34 percent	161	161	10	90	10	10
35 percent or more	2 091	2 091	135	820	135	135
Not computed	413	413	69	125	69	69
Median	50.0+	50.0+	49.5	49.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 152	4 152	539	1 078	566	539
Less than 20 percent	406	406	68	101	68	68
20 to 24 percent	869	869	102	194	102	102
25 to 29 percent	978	978	173	211	192	173
30 to 34 percent	455	455	54	172	54	54
35 percent or more	1 041	1 041	130	296	138	130
Not computed	403	403	12	104	12	12
Median	28.1	28.1	27.7	29.5	27.8	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 084	4 084	502	1 214	549	502
Less than 20 percent	1 843	1 843	255	577	289	255
20 to 24 percent	1 043	1 043	118	362	124	118
25 to 29 percent	618	618	96	168	103	96
30 to 34 percent	152	152	18	50	18	18
35 percent or more	83	83	10	33	10	10
Not computed	345	345	5	24	5	5
Median	20.1	20.1	19.8	20.2	19.6	19.8
\$35,000 or more	2 379	2 379	287	750	341	287
Less than 20 percent	1 912	1 912	202	676	231	202
20 to 24 percent	224	224	48	51	67	48
25 to 29 percent	53	53	23	—	29	23
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	—	14	14
35 percent or more	162	162	—	23	—	—
Median	14.3	14.3	16.7	13.8	17.2	16.7

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Panama City, FL MSA -----	126 994	12.6	65 999	13.2	PANAMA CITY CITY, BAY COUNTY	-----	-----	-----	-----
BAY COUNTY					Tract 10 (pt.) -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total -----	126 994	12.6	65 999	13.2	Tract 12 (pt.) -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Callaway city -----	12 253	11.0	5 219	11.3	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	22	13.6	17	17.6
Panama City city -----	34 378	12.4	15 928	12.6	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	5 356	11.8	2 134	12.0
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BAY COUNTY					Tract 16 (pt.) -----	4 104	10.9	1 866	10.9
TRACTS					Tract 17 (pt.) -----	3 041	14.6	1 321	15.1
Tract 5 -----	2 646	14.8	946	15.3	Tract 18 (pt.) -----	1 758	14.6	872	14.3
Tract 8 -----	14 280	11.2	5 984	11.3	Tract 19 -----	4 867	11.2	2 322	11.4
Tract 9 -----	4 598	11.5	2 251	11.8	Tract 20 -----	504	13.9	268	14.9
Tract 10 -----	2 533	15.3	1 183	15.0	Tract 21 -----	1 395	15.1	805	15.2
Tract 11 -----	5 155	10.3	2 041	11.1	Tract 22 -----	4 235	15.4	1 969	15.5
Tract 12 -----	1 907	40.1	898	38.9	Tract 23 -----	4 142	11.0	1 998	11.6
Tract 13 -----	7 526	10.6	3 090	10.8	Tract 24 -----	4 259	10.1	2 098	10.2
Tract 15 -----	8 150	11.3	3 204	11.6	Tract 25 (pt.) -----	695	16.4	258	15.9
Tract 16 -----	4 104	10.9	1 866	10.9	REMAINDER OF BAY COUNTY				
Tract 17 -----	3 110	14.5	1 348	15.2	Tract 2 -----	5 371	10.0	2 360	10.7
Tract 18 -----	1 797	14.5	892	14.3	Tract 3 -----	3 692	12.4	1 519	13.4
Tract 25 -----	3 195	16.0	1 279	15.3	Tract 4 -----	5 038	14.5	1 956	14.9
CALLAWAY CITY, BAY COUNTY					Tract 5 (pt.) -----	2 646	14.8	946	15.3
TRACTS					Tract 6 -----	1 012	40.2	1 213	46.0
Tract 5 (pt.) -----	-----	-----	-----		Tract 7 -----	4 321	15.6	944	16.4
Tract 8 (pt.) -----	12 253	11.0	5 219	11.3	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	2 027	12.5	765	11.4
Tract 9 (pt.) -----	-----	-----	-----		Tract 9 (pt.) -----	4 598	11.5	2 251	11.8
Tract 11 (pt.) -----	-----	-----	-----		Tract 10 (pt.) -----	2 533	15.3	1 183	15.0
					Tract 11 (pt.) -----	5 155	10.3	2 041	11.1
					Tract 12 (pt.) -----	1 907	40.1	898	38.9
					Tract 13 (pt.) -----	7 504	10.5	3 073	10.8
					Tract 14 -----	11 358	12.0	4 418	12.0
					Tract 15 (pt.) -----	2 794	10.2	1 070	10.7
					Tract 16 (pt.) -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					Tract 17 (pt.) -----	69	11.6	27	22.2
					Tract 18 (pt.) -----	39	7.7	20	15.0
					Tract 25 (pt.) -----	2 500	15.8	1 021	15.2
					Tract 26 -----	11 149	10.3	9 579	12.0
					Tract 26.99 -----	82	18.3	-----	-----
					Tract 27 -----	6 568	10.2	9 568	11.7

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico,
Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was-

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).										
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310									
65 years and over.....	6,451	\$6,451								
Two persons.....	5,947	5,947								
Householder under 65 years...	8,076									
Householder 65 years and over	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Three persons	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Four persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Five persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Six persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Seven persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Eight persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Nine or more persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponee or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jima	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Group Quarters

17	Persons in Group Quarters
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STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Group	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value	Rent
1	Less than \$20,000	Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more	\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹	No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
21-40	Black Householder	Black Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race	Householder of Other Race
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Vacant Housing Units
		1 Vacant for rent
		2 Vacant for sale
		3 Other vacant

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Florida

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Citizenship	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and
Questionnaire Pages

**Your Guide for the
1990
U.S. Census
Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 - 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	309	1981
00000	1800000	00000	1800000
10101●	901010	101010	90101●
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
4●40	4●40	4040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
6060	6060	6060	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
8080	8080	8080	8080
9090	909●	909●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

 - b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson /stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson /stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son /daughter. In other words, Stepson /stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son /daughter.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

- b.** Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

- H10.** Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.

- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

- H12.** Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16.** A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for Don't know.

- H18.** A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.

- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed".
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|---|
| Enter a description like the following –
Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch | Do not enter –
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch |
|--|---|
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Enter a description like the following –
Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse | Do not enter –
Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse |
|---|---|
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization**.
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
- If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana – (For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>		PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Last name	First name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>		<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>		<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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<p>H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No</p>																																																																																		
<p>H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other</p>																																																																																		
<p>H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 room <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms</p>																																																																																		
<p>H4. Is this house or apartment —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?</p>																																																																																		
<p>FOR CENSUS USE</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A. Total persons</th> <th>B. Type of unit</th> <th>C. Months vacant</th> <th>D. G. DO</th> <th>ID</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Occupied Vacant</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> C1. Vacancy status </td> <td colspan="3"> E. Complete after </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> rec/occ <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant </td> <td colspan="3"> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> C2. Is this unit boarded up? </td> <td colspan="3"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	C. Months vacant	D. G. DO	ID		Occupied Vacant					<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere				1					2					3					4					5					6					7					8					9					C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after			<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> rec/occ <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1			C2. Is this unit boarded up?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
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C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after																																																																																
<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> rec/occ <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1																																																																																
C2. Is this unit boarded up?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																																																

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;" type="text"/> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;" type="text"/> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1			
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <input type="text"/> <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <input type="text"/> <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small> (2) Name of county in the U.S. <input type="text"/> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <input type="text"/> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? <small>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</small> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? <small>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</small> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree <small>(For example: PhD, EdD)</small>		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <input type="text"/> Hours	
18. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small>		22. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
c. Address (Number and street) <input type="text"/> <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small>		d. County <input type="text"/>	
e. State <input type="text"/>		f. ZIP Code <input type="text"/>	
<small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>			
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <input type="text"/> Years			

- 23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.
- Car, truck, or van
 - Bus or trolley bus
 - Streetcar or trolley car
 - Subway or elevated
 - Railroad
 - Ferryboat
 - Taxicab
 - Motorcycle
 - Bicycle
 - Walked
 - Worked at home
 - Skip to 28
 - Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

- b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?
- Drove alone
 - 2 people
 - 3 people
 - 4 people
 - 5 people
 - 6 people
 - 7 to 9 people
 - 10 or more people

- 24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?
- C. a.m.
- C. p.m.

- b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?
- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?
- Yes, on layoff
 - Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 - No

- 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- Yes
 - No — Skip to 27

- b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?
- No, already has a job
 - No, temporarily ill
 - No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 - Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- 1990
 - 1989
 - 1988
 - 1985 to 1987
- Go to
28
Skip to 32

- 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

- a. For whom did this person work?
If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

- b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

- a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)

- b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- State GOVERNMENT employee
- Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 32

- b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

- c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

- a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

- b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

- c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

- d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

- f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

- g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

- h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes → \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

• *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabi- tants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdi- ction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabi- tants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

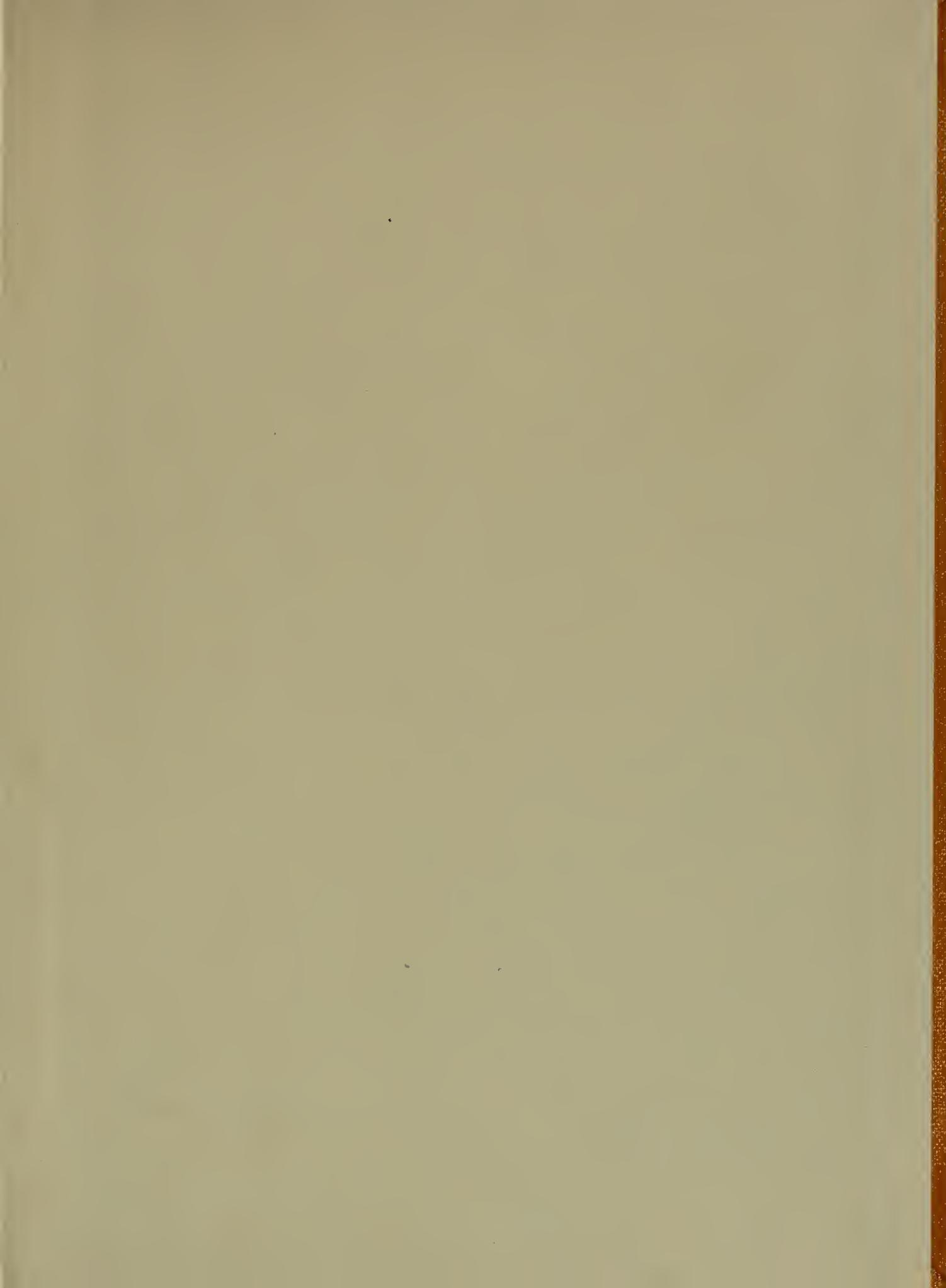
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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